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REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO. 142 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN TEAM'S SPLENDID DISPLAY

BOMBAY'S QUIET DAY

Two Minor Assaults On Monday

ASSEMBLY OF MORE THAN FIVE PROHIBITED FOR FORTNIGHT

The orgy of murder and bloodshed in which the hooligan element of the city indulged at the week end ceased on Monday and there was considerable improvement in the situation. The number of stray assaults in the city was negligible there being only two cases and those also of a very minor nature.

TWO MINOR ASSAULTS.

One of them occured in the earlier hours of the morning when a Muslim by name Vazir Jiva was assaulted by some Hindu hooligans while he was passing along Sandhurst Road and was midway between Gol Pitha and Round Temple. He received some lathi blows and was treated at the Free Crescent Hospital.

The other case occured in the afternoon when a Hindu hack victoria driver was assaulted by some Hindus in Mugbhat lane the assailants mistaking the man for a Muslim as he wore a Fez cap. Both these cases were of a minor nature.

"ASSAULTED BY POLICE"?

Another Muslim went to the Free Crescent Hospital for treatment but his complaint was that he received blows at the hands of the police on Sunday night at 10-30 p.m. at Two Tanks. A Hindu went to the Free Emergency Hospital for treatment complaining that he was stoned by Muslims while passing along Null Bazar on Sunday afternoon.

A LUNATIC!

The report appearing in some evening papers on Monday that a Hindu was stabbed in Love Lane, Byculla by a Muslim is not correct It appears the man whose name is Daya Govind is a lunatic and inflicted himself severe injuries on his person. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. His injuries are of a serious nature. It is said that the man got himself hurt some three weeks back by banging his head against a stone and has to pass some time in the Congress Free Hospital, as an indoor patient.

STILL PANISKY.

Except for these minor incidents the city was absolutely quiet throughout the day and night. The week end rioting however had its effect in so far that people were panic-stricken and Hindu shops in Muslim localities and Mumlim shops in Hindu localities remained closed. Tram service was normal throughout the day, still the number of passengers was not very large.

Outcry Against Grog Shops

Bombay, Monday

After the revival of violence in the city during the last two days when bloodshed and assaults were again witnessed, a peaceful atmosphere prevailed on Monday, and till 1 p.m. not a single case or injury was recorded.

Owing to the disturbances on Saturday and Sunday, the public have again become panicky and unless there is imperative necessity, they do not venture to go to the affected area.

Tram cars were not patronised so well as on the previous days and most of them ran empty. Taxi drivers and victoria drivers also prefer to spend their time in idleness at the stands, rather than risk their lives and ply their hire in the affected area.

POLICE PICKETS.

Police pickets were kept at Nal Bazar, Bhendy Bazar, Mastan Tank, Dongri and Pydhownie and honorary magistrates patrolled the riots affected localities at intervals.

As Saturdays and Sundays are generally considered to be "bad" days from the point of view of the city's peace, it is believed, by many people that the opening of liquor shops on these days might be responsible to some extent for the recrudescence of trouble people who would otherwise be at work till Saturday evening, suddenly lose their self-control after a visit to the grog shop on Saturday evening. Sunday would, of course, be a perfect day out. An experiment shall be tried by closing liquor shops on Saturdays and Sundays and this would test the truth of this theory.

Total casualties so far are:

Killed 178: 111 Hindus and 67 Muslims.

Injured nearly 2,000, in which both the communities are almost equally divided.

ASSEMBLY OF MORE THAN FIVE PROHIBITED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay has issued the following order, dated June 14th 1932:—

"Whereas for some days past rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquility and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places in the City of Bombay, to wit,

Girgaon Road; Kalbadevi Road; Shaikh Memon Street; Princess Street; Bhuleshwar Road; Thakurdwar Road; Abdul Rehiman Street; Dadyset Agiary Lane; Fanaswadi; Vithalwadi; Old and New Hanuman Lane; Gaiwadi; Chandanwadi; Sonapur Lane; Bhendy Bazaar (whole); Sandhurst Road from Frere Road as far as Bhendy Bazaar; New Mahomedali Road; Dongri Street; Jail Road (East); Mazagaon Road Babulla Tank Road; Chinch Bandar Road; Parel Road; Kolsa Mohulla; Nagdevi Street; Chuckla Street; Bhendy Bazaar Road (East); Carnac Road; Argle Road Frere Road; Mandvi; Dana Bandar; Samuel Street; Khand Bazaar; Musjid Bandar Road; Bhat Bazaar; Nakhoda Street; Pydhowni Road; Dontad Street; Mahomedali Road (North) Pydhowni Junction; Kalbadevi Road (West); Bhuleshwar Road (West); Bapu Khote Street; Kika Street; Jambli Moholla; Goghari Mohoha; Falkland Road; Sandhurst Road (West); Kumbharwada; Khara Talav Road; Grant Road (West); Golpitha; Trimbak Purshram Street; Islampura; C. P. Tank Road; Duncan Road; Grant Road; Khetwadi Main Road; Khetwadi Cross Road; Khetwadi Back Road; Sandhurst Road (East); Kandewadi Road; Girgaum Road; Thakurdwar Road Lamington Road; Girgaum Back Road; Ardeshir Dady Street; The whole of Kamatipura; Forjett Street; Foras Road; Tardeo; Grant Road (Play-House to J. J. Hospital); All the Streets between Duncan Road and Parel Road; Belassis Road; The whole of Madanpura; The whole of Ripon Road; Haines Road; Arthur Road; DeLisle Road; Byculla Station Road; Jacob Circle; Clerk Road; From Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road; Reay Road; Ghorupdev; Mazagaon Road; Dockyard Road; Mount Road; Victoria Road; Albert Road; Matunga Bhau Daji Road; Telangu Road; Bhandarker Road; Vincent Road; Parsi Colony; Khada Matunga; Wadala Road; Naigam Cross Road; Sion Road; Antop Hill Road; Fergusson Road; Saw Mill Road; Currey Road; Globe Lane; Parbhadevi Road; Tulsi Pipe Road; Carol Road; Cadell Road; Arthur Road; Worli, Bombay Development Department Chawls Road; Elphinstone Road; Sayani Road; Bhavani Shanker Road; Saitan Chowki; DeLisle Road Cross Lane; Dadar Road; Vincent Cross Road; Naigaum Road; Naigaum Cross Road; Wadala Street; Kala Chowki Road; Lalbaugh; Supari Bagh Road; Old Government House Road; Sewri Road; Sewri Oil Installation; Mahim Bazaar Road; Dharavi; Matunga Gopi Talao; Wanje Wadi.

To abstain for a period of 14 days from collecting or assembling in numbers groups or bodies of more than five persons on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane by-lane situate within the limits of the aforesaid places."

"INFLAMING COMMUNAL PASSIONS"

NEWSPAPERS' "COLOURED REPORTS"

Government Inaction Deplored

The Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee have issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Ever since the riots broke cut in the city, the Citizens' Conciliation Committee have, from time to time, drawn the attention of the authorities to the vicious role that some of the newspapers have been playing in inflaming communal passions and embittering the relations between the two communities by giving coloured reports, by commenting on day-to-day events in an extremely partisan manner, and by publishing provocative headlines and captions. The Government are armed with sufficient powers under the ordinary and the existing law to be in a position to take proceedings against these offending papers, and the Committee strongly feel that if Government had taken drastic action against one or two papers it would have set a good example to the whole press, and would have removed one of the important factors that has been responsible for ill-feeling and bad relations between the members of the communities.

"GOVT. HAVE TAKEN NO STEPS.

"The Committee regret that so far Government have taken no steps. It makes the task of the Committee very difficult if not impossible if its work of appealing to the people to live in peace and amity and to resume normal activities is to be undone by the mischievous work of some papers in spreading the gospel of hatred and bitterness."

EXTENSION OF PICKET POSTING SCHEME.

2. The Committee decided to further try the experiment of placing Hindu, Muslim and European Pickets at various street-corners—an experiment which proved such a great success in 'B' Ward—by extending the scheme to 'C' Ward, and arrangements were made to provide 7 pickets who would be petrolling the various streets in the 'C' Word.

SAVITRI DEVI ACQUITTED

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Savitri Devi, the Irish woman who is already undergoing five years imprisonment on the charge of harbouring Yushpal has been acquitted on the charge under Section 20, Armt Act. She was charged with alleged unlicensed possession of two revolvers and ammunition said to have been recovered from her house following her and Yashpal's arrest at Allahabad on January 23.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty with which Mr. Brijbeharilal, Assistant Sessions Judge, agreed.—A. P.

STRIKE OR NEGOTIATIONS?

Textile Federation To Take Another Ballot

LONDON, June 13.

The Central Board of Northern Counties' Textile Trade Federation has decided to take another ballot of cotton workers on the question of strike or negotiations. —Reuter's Special.

SILVER PROBLEM

Wanted International Agreement

MR. E. S. BUNBURY'S SUGGESTIONS

LONDON, June 13.

An international agreement to control the output, and an undertaking by the Government of India not to sell surplus silver below certain prices or not exceeding certain quantities, at various price levels, and the gradual remonetisation of silver—these are among the suggestions for the solution of the silver question made by Mr. E J Bunbury, ex-President of the Bombay Board of the Imperial Bank of India in an article in "the Financial Times".—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

Latest Callover

(SPECIAL CABLE,
LONDON, June 13.

The following is the latest callover on the Royal Hunt Cup.—

8|1 PRICKET offered (100|12 taken).

10|1 PALMONIE (taken and offered).

100|9 DOUBLE ARCH offered (100|8 taken).

13|1 INGLESANT (taken and offered).

100|7 ROYAL ATHLONE offered.

15|1 ABBOTS WORTHY (taken and offered).

20|1 MASKED JESTER (taken and offered).

22|1 LOVE LACE offered (25|1 taken).

33|1 TOTAIG.

33|1 FLYING ARGOSY and ELLENBOROUGH (taken and offered).

33|1 GO EASY offered (40|1 taken).

Probables And Jockeys

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, June 13.

The following are probables with their jockeys for the Royal Hunt Cup to be run on June 15.—

Inglesant (Jones); Love Lace (Jennings); Trinidad (Carslake); Abbots Worthy (Gordon Richards); Masked Jester (Harry Beasley); Grand Salute (Fred Rickaby); Venturer (Ray); Pricket (Weston); Bargundy (Perryman) Palomine (Nevett); Flying Argosy (Beary); Pharian (E. Elliott); Clogheen (Clid Richards); Royal Athlone (Pat Beasley); Old Riley (Sam Wragg); Double-Arch (Steve Donoghue); Jerome Fandor (Christie); Go Easy (Smirke); Akhnaton (Lane); Wild Son (Dines); Cherry Picker (W. Rickaby); Ellengorough (Fred Fox); Eyes Front (Dowdall); (Smith); Totaig (Burns); Knight Dooley (Sharpe); Scattercash of the Vale (Doyle); King Oscar (Rogertson); Archimedes (Quick);

No jockeys have been announced for the following horses, Goldstream, Tom Tit, Poor Lad, Song of my Heart, Amoya.

EIGHT DEAD AT CAWNPORE

Heat Stroke Sequel

CAWNPORE, June 13.

It is reported that eight deaths occurred here yesterday due to heat stroke.

Cawnpore is experiencing a very bad heat wave for the last 24 hours. Hot winds blowing throughout the night are keeping the city awake all night.—A.P.

53 ARRESTS AT DACCA

Attempt To Hold Political Conference

DACCA, June 13.

Fifty-three persons mostly women were arrested this morning following an attempt to hold a District Political Conference in connection with which parks and other public places are guarded by police.

Two youths were arrested last night while fixing posters regarding the Conference while several volunteers 'en route' to Dacca were taken into custody a few stations earlier.—A.P.

TRAGIC DEATH OF ALLAHABAD EX-JUDGE'S WIFE

Fall From Second Floor Window

LONDON, June 13.

A tragedy occurred at Ladies' Army and Navy Club, St. James' Place, one of the oldest and most exclusive women's club of London where the wife of Sir Cecil Walsh, formerly Judge of Allahabad High Court, fell from the window of the second floor and was picked up dead.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY BOARD AND FEDERATION

There was a prolonged discussion, to-day, between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation —A P

Acharya Ramdev Gets 18 Months' R. I.

LAHORE, June 13.

For disobeying the District Magistrate's orders limiting his activities to Lahore Municipalty area Ramdev Acharya, President-elect of the Punjab Political Conference who was arrested on his way to Amritsar, the venue of the Conference, was sentenced to-day by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default three months more.—A.P.

PRESIDENT OF SYRIAN REPUBLIC

Abed Izzet Pasha Elected

BOMBAY, Monday.

A telegram from Damascus states that Mahomed Ali Abed Izzet Pasha, the Finance Minister of Syria, has been elected as the first President of the Syrian Republic, standing as a Nationalist candidate. He is the father of Begum Fatma Sherifa Izzet Pasha who is now in Bombay.

The President, who is 62 years of age, is the richest man in Arabia, and by his new office, he takes the third rank in order of precedence, in the whole of Arabia, the first being King Feisul of Iraq, the second being King Ibn Saoud of Hedjaz and Nejd. The President is one of the most cultured men in the Moslem world having won the degree of Docteur en Sciences Politiques et Lettres of the Sorbonne University which confers the highest degrees in France.

DECORATIONS.

Among the numerous decorations conferred on him by various countries are: Grand Officier de la Legion d'Honneur (French); Grand Cross of the Crown of Itay (Italian); Grand Croix de l'ordre de Leopold II (Belgian); Grand Order of the Lion and the Sun (Persian); and Grand Order of Imtiaz al Osmanie (Turkish).

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

The President began his political career 35 years ago as the legal adviser of the Turkish Government. Then he joined the diplomatic service, becoming the Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Paris, and later Counsellor to the Embassy, and finally Turkish Ambassador at Washington (U. S. A.), which was the last position he held under the Turkish Government till 1908 when, following the Young Turks revolution, he and his family, along with other political refugees, had to live in exile for 11 years on the Continent.

After the Armistice when Syria came under French rule, Izzet Pasha returned to his home country where he held the posts of the Inspector-General of the Banks and the Finance Member of the Syrian Cabinet prior to his election as the President. Syria is twice the size of Belgium with a population of 4 millions.

MAGNIFICENT BATTING BY INDIA'S TAIL-ENDERS

Amarsingh's Glorious Not Out Century

LANCASHIRE OPEN CONFIDENTLY

All-India First Innings 493
Lancashire First Innings (for 2 wickets) 263

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, June 13.

Following is to-days closing score in the cricket match between All-India and Lancashire which commenced at Liverpool on Saturday:—All-India 493 (Amarsingh 131 not out) Lancashire 263 for 2.

LONDON, June 13.

Beautiful weather prevailed and wicket was good when second day's play in the match between Lancashire and All-India was continued to-day at Liverpool.

Jehangir Khan and Amar Singh resuming the ninth wicket partnership, gave a display of fast scoring. Runs came at a merry pace, Amar Singh completing his 50 when he had been batting 45 minutes, while Jehangir Khan followed suit by putting his half century on board off the next ball bowled, his innings having then lasted an hour and ten minutes.

Partnership remained unbroken till 399 was reached when a catch by Watson off Bennett disposed of Jehangir Khan for 68.

Nissar joined Amar Singh and the stand for tenth wicket had yielded 88 runs by the lunch interval. Amar Singh completed his century in 95 minutes and added 26 runs to his total between then and the lunch interval which found both batsmen unbeaten, Nissar having made 23 while the total was 485 for 9.

Contrary to expectations closure was not applied for during the interval, but on resumption the Indians were out for an addition of 8 runs. Bennett, Clean-bowling Nissar for 26, terminated the innings at 493, Amarsingh remaining not out with 131.

The last wicket stand yielded 94 runs in one hour.

Amarsingh who batted 20 minutes over two hours played an chanceless innings and hit one six and 14 fours.

The South African Hodgson who is a Liverpool Association Football player, took 4 wickets for 143 runs.

Watson and Paynter opened Lancashire's innings and put on 35 runs for the first wicket when Watson made a poor stroke and was out for 26. Ernest Tyldesley filled the vacancy. The county's batting was comparatively tame. By tea interval 117 were put on board without further loss, Paynter and Ernest Tyldesley having made 53 and 31 respectively.

ALL-INDIA 1ST INNINGS.

Scores:—

Naomal b Paynter	1
Navle c Bannett, b Parkinson	64
Wazir Ali c Duckworth, b Hodgson	6
Naidu c Watson, b Hodgson	[illegible]
Colah c Duckworth, b Hodgson	4
Nazir Ali c Hopwood, b Paynter	36
Palia c Hopwood, b Hodgson	2
Lall Singh c Paynter, b Parkinson	21
Jehangir Khan c Watson, b Bennett	68
Amarsingh (not out)	131
Nissar b Bennett	26
Extras	15
Total	493

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Hodgson 4 for 143; Paynter 2 for 55; Hopwood 0 for 77; Bennett 2 for 96; Parkington 0 for 63; Iddon 0 for 29.—Reuter.

GERMANY CAN'T PAY

And France Will Agree

UNITED FRONT AGAINST U. S.

BERLIN, June 12.

"No more reparations" is the slogan of all political parties. Any Government pledging itself to pay the "tribute" will certainly be swept out of existence.

Consequently, von Papen will make it perfectly clear at Lausanne that Germany "cannot" pay reparations any longer.

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM INEVITABLE?

PARIS, June 12.

It is believed that the British and French Governments are agreed that the extension of the German moratorium is inevitable to give America's European debtors time to concert a common attitude towards their creditors in the ultimate hope that after the Presidential elections America would cancel the debts.

BRITISH PREMIER HOPEFUL

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—"We are determined to do everything we can to reach decisions at Lausanne which will remove a good many of the economic troubles of Europe and get the economic machine again working properly," said Mr. MacDonald in a statement to the press after the Anglo-French discussions, speaking on behalf of Sir John Simon and himself.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that their transactions had not been official. They had just been expressing views and thinking aloud and they had not tried to bargain or compromise but they found that they were thinking on very much the same lines. The British and French Governments were determined to make Lausanne effective and obtain good and practical decision.—Reuter.

MADRAS LADY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

MADRAS, June 13.

Mrs. Saraswati Pandurangam, the City Congress "Dictator," has been arrested on the charge of distributing Congress leaflets. Four Congress workers were arrested in Teynampet last evening while going in procession.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Situations Vacant.

HEAD CLERK—Mill-experienced immediately required. Send certificates. State clearly minimum salary competent Gujarati—Marathi candidates need apply to Box No. 1577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7357

WANTED—A respectable CINEMA EXPERT to organise and produce Films in historical cities in Northern India. Very good prospects for the right man. Please apply to Box No. 1562. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5046

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Malegaon Municipality. Pay Rs. 100—7—150. Only Graduates, Undergraduates, or capable Matric or U. S. F. men having experience of Municipal work need apply. Preference would be given to members of the Mahomedan community. Applicants should send their applications stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 25th of June, 1932. Applications are also invited for the post of the Head Clerk. Pay Rs. 50—2—75. Graduates, Undergraduates or capable Matric or U. S. F. men having experience of Municipal work should apply. Applicants should send their applications stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 25th of June, 1932. (Sd.) R. C. KASHIKAR, President, Malegaon Municipality, Malegaon City; District Nasik; 11-6-1932.
A 5056

WANTED—A BLEACHER, capable of the bleaching yarn all classes of pure white, coloured, woollen, able to finish all type bleached, dyed, printed in pure filled calendered, mangled or beetle finishes and a dyer capable of dyeing raw cotton yarn cotton and woollen cloth of all type in direct, Indenthrene, Napthals and Basic colours, and have experience in yarn mercerising. Both men must have experience in organising testing all description as applied to the chemicals cognisant with the above and above of erecting and repairing of machinery used in bleaching and dyeing processes. Apply with testimonials to JUGGILAL KAMLAPAT COTTON MILLS, Cawnpore
A 4975

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, preferably an M. A. in Gujarati, to teach Gujarati in the Matriculation Class of a big High School in Bombay one hour every day. Only those with experience of work of this kind must apply to Box No. 1575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7353

WANTED—LADY DOCTORS, Nurses, Sales Girls and Canvassers, Stenographers, Accountants, Cashiers. Apply with certificates LENTIN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 33, Meadows Street.
A R7355

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MATRICULATE S. T. C. or an UNDER-GRADUATE. Apply sharp stating previous experience and testimonials to: The PRINCIPAL, St. Aloysius' Institute Cuncolim, Salsete Goa.
A R7354

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Qualified DETECTIVE. Apply sharp stating terms, experience, etc., "XYZ", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7350

Situations Wanted

EXPERT SALESMAN, Corporate-Accountant-Stenographer with Secretarial Managing and Independent correspondence abilities desires immediate change. Apply Box No. 1574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R7352

Agents Wanted

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS AND CHIEF AGENTS, throughout India. Successful Novel Scheme. Apply THE WESTERN INDIA PROVIDENT FUND SOCIETY, Karachi.
A R 7358

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 14-20 H.P. LOCO BOILER on wheel and Axle for road traction; 100 Lb. steam pressure on Government Certificate, complete with pump and standard fittings. Apply Post Box No. 139, Bombay.
N R7341

Loan

WANTED—A FINANCIER or a CAPITALIST PARTNER to finance and join highly profitable industrial enterprises (strongly recommended by Experts) in Northern India. Terms very liberal and lucrative. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 1567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 5045

Educational

MAHARASHTRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Aryan Education Society School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum.—Re-opens on the 20th June, 1932. Prepares students for all Commercial Examination. Enroll your name between 7-30 and 9 a.m. FEES MODERATE.
E 5062

G. D. A. CLASSES—BANGALORE—Students seeking admission to the above classes must apply to the Superintendent, Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy, before 28th June, 1932. Special arrangements are provided for coaching graduates for the G. D. A. Examinations in one year. Particulars of other courses taught in the institute may be obtained from the undersigned. T. R. AIENGAR, M.A., B, Com. (Edin.) Superintendent.
Bangalore, 10th June, 1932.
E 5060

Profession.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 322 of 1932.

(1.) SURAJMAL SHIVNARAYEN NEMANI and (2.) UMADUTT SURAJMAL NEMANI, both of Bombay. Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) BHURAMAL RAMGOPAL, and (2.) SHREENIVAS JAGANNATH, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. Ramgopal Jagannath at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 21st day of June, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard by Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed for an order:—

(a) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the Suit the Plaintiffs or one of them or any other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the mortgage properties mentioned in the plaint with all necessary powers:

(b) that the costs of this application and the Order to be made thereon be provided for:

AND PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that by a Chamber Order made on the 8th day of March, 1932, the Plaintiffs have been granted leave to serve this Notice of Motion under Rule 343 of the High Court Rules on the Defendants returnable before the time limited for their appearance.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1932.

(Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

This Notice of Motion was taken out by Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

To,

(1) BHURAMAL RAMGOPAL &
(2) SHREENIVAS JAGANNATH,
Defendants 1 and 2 abovenamed.

Affidavit of Surajmal Shivnarayen Nemani affirmed on the 5th day of April, 1932, will be used in support of this Notice of Motion.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

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To,

SHRINIVAS JAGANNATH, Esq.
2nd Defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the suit against the Defendants abovenamed to recover the sum of Rs. 58,634-6-6 together with interest on Rs. 56,000|- at 9 per cent per annum from 13-2-32 to the date fixed for redemption and thereafter at 6 per cent per annum and all costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the suit and in default of payment by a date to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court for an order for sale of the mortgaged properties and for applying the net sale proceeds towards payment of the plaintiffs claim and in the event of the sale proceeds being insufficient to apply for personal decree for the balance against the defendants and for a receiver of the said properties with all necessary powers.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of June, 1932, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon either in person or by an Advocate duty instructed by an attorney able to answer all material questions relating to this Suit And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the date before mentioned this suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, for Prothonotary, and Senior Master.

(Sd.) Messrs. KANGA & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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May also be purchased at POST OFFICES up to Rs. 20,000 per applicant. In this case interest will be EXEMPT FROM INCOME-TAX if scrip is left in the custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Payment may be made in the form of Cash, 1932 Bonds, or Treasury Bills.

Further particulars on application at any GOVERNMENT TREASURY, POST OFFICE, or BRANCH of the IMPERIAL BANK of India.

4995

NOTIFICATION NO. 1809.

With reference to the Rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Superior Section of the Cambay State Service published in the issue of the Cambay Gazette for the month of June, 1932, it is hereby notified that those graduates who intend to be recruited as probationers for Superior Section of the Cambay State Service should submit their applications to the Dewan, Cambay State on or before the 30th June, 1932. Only two appointments are to be filled up this year.

2. The Syllabus for the Qualifying Examination for Superior Section of the Cambay State service will be published in the Cambay State Gazette in due course.

3. Copies of the Rules and Syllabus will be available at the Cambay Darbar Press on payment of annas 8/-.

4. Candidates should specify the names of two independent referees who know them in their private life.

5. No candidate should bring notes of recommendation and call on the Dewan, unless called for and interview.

Cambay, 5th June, 1932.
(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Dewan,
Cambay State.
5057

PUBLIC NOTICE

PURSUANT to the provisions of two Indentures of Settlement both dated the 8th day of March, 1889, made by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he has assumed and will in future use the name "Hormusji Edalji Tata" in place of the name "Hormusji Edalji Bamji" under which he was hitherto known.

Dated this 13th day of June 1932
HORMUSJI E. BAMJI
5067

NOTICE

ELEPHANT BRAND LINSEED OIL

It has come to our notice that some manufacturers of Linseed Oil are imitating the get up and colouring of our receptacles and the capsules placed on them with a view to pass off their inferior goods as the goods of our Elephant Brand. We therefore warn our purchasers not to be misled by imitation of colour and get up, but to see before purchasing that the drums they purchase and the capsules on them bear our well-known Elephant Brand.

The following is a facsimile of our Elephant Brand.

THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL TRADE MARK BOMBAY

THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL.
4950

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT'S DRAMATIC TRIUMPH

WITH TWO BIG STARS

TALLULAH BANKHEAD
FREDRIC MARCH

IN

"MY SIN"

The story of a Woman's efforts to efface the brand of shame that shadows her past, and the regeneration of the man she loves.

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.

A Human Story of Lancashire Life.

HINDLE WAKES

featuring
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NORMAN MCKINNEL

A Gainsborough Picture.

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At 6-30 p.m. only.

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A home, a husband, a Baby—and whispered threads of a Past.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Officer I/C Supplies Poona, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on Thursday, 16th June, 1932, at 9-30 a.m. sharp at Supply Depot, Poona, the following stores.

Bags 2 mds. size, serviceable and unserviceable Drums oil and Misc. Cases tea, Tins of Sorts Kegs Barrels, etc.

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5001

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July
*Yamagata Maru	3807	5 July	18 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@9 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	22 June	10 July
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 July	21 July

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

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Taiyo Maru	22000	21 June	28 June
Shinyo Maru	22000	.....	12 July

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O.S.K. Line

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Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	8th June	18th June
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Argun ,,	9th July	23rd ,,
Madras ,,	13th ,,	29th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug

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THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown. Bombay.

Bombay, June 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 13/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75/ per ton.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 13.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Clan Macbride, Last, Marmagao.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.
Clan Macbride, Last, Liverpool.
City of Shanghai, Lloyd, Liverpool.
Iyo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Barenfels, Ahres, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 13.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg

S.S. Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Clan Macbride:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macbride arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, and hence she will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S City of Shanghai:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Shanghai will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Barenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Barenfels will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Iyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 13.

	Sup.	Fine	F G	Good
M G Bengal U P	140	136	132	128
M G Rajputana	140	136	132	128
M G Punjab	138	134	130	126
M G Oomra No. 3	145	141	137	...
M G Oomra No. 1	156	152	148	...
M G Oomra No. 2	150	146	142	...
M G Broach No 2	158	155	151	147
M G Punjab-American	168	165	161	157
M G Surat	210	207	203	199

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 13.

119 Narshi Nagshi Dhamangaon 138.
121 Dawn Mill Kapadvanj 166.
34 Dawn Mill Khirakya 142.
56 Japan T and Co. Harsud 138
100 Patel Cotton Gratanjia 147
200 G. G. Kesha and Co., Vinchhiya 23 off.
146 Currimbhai Limbdi 153.
100 Oshman Suleman Dhuri 124
100 Birla Bros Champuner 146
100 Birla Bros Champuner 145
100 Birla Bros Bodelifarm 181 1/2.
50 Birla Bro's Dabhoi 170.
51 Colaba Land Mill Akot 146
100 P. R. Vakharia Dabhoi 152 1/4.
56 Bussan and Co. Barwaha 140

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The following rates prevailed in the Market on 13th day of June 1932.

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July/August 1932.

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12-30 Rs. 152 1/8
1-30 Rs. 153
2-30 Rs. Settlement.
4-30 Rs. 151 1/4
5-30 Rs 152 1/8
Highest 153 1/4
Lowest 150

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 13.
Since 1st. September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	11-6-32	This year
Khandesh	482	113,878
Central India	49	115,386
Barsi and Nagar	90	76,400
Hyderabad-Gaorani		21,298
Berar	389	235,118
Central Provinces	202	72,629
Total Oomras	1,212	634,709
Dholera	407	202,655
N.-W. Provinces		26,801
Rajputana		53,652
Sind-Punjab		138,569
Broach	200	246,539
Coompta & Dharwar	991	46,916
Westerns-Northerns	59	19,171
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,158
Persian		2,736
American		263,848
Egyptian & African	1,532	225,604
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	4,401	1,867,983

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 13.
1st Sept. to 9th June
In full-pressed Bales.

	11-6-32	This year
Eprope	820	116,335
Japan & China	1,900	650,658
Coast Ports		33,670
Up-country by Rail		164,677
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,745
Total	2,720	971,085

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INDIAN JUDGE

BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES
WITH A FOREWORD BY
The Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, K.C.S.I.,
Law Member, Govt. of India.

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CONTENTS.

Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar
Nanabhai Haridas
Dwarkanath Mitter
Mahadev Govind Ranade
Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar
Badruddin Tyabji
Sir Gurudas Bannerjee
Sir P.C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra
Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
Justice Mahmood
Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter
Sir N. Chandavarkar
Sir C. Sankaran Nair
V. Krishnasami Aiyar
Justice Shah Din
Sir Shadi Lal
Sir Abdur Rahim

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Jews And The Five Year Plan

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY OF THE COMMUNITY UNDER NEW REGIME

Louis Fischer writes in the "Nation", New York:—

The Five-Year Plan is revolutionizing the character of Soviet Jewry. At the same time it promises to save the Jews the Soviet Union from the economic eclipse which threatens the Jews of almost all other East European countries. The tragedy of European Jewry is its middle-class composition. In Poland, Rumania, the Baltics, and the Balkans a new national petite bourgeoisie is expelling the Jew from his chief profession—commerce. Using anti-Semitism as a crowbar it is quickly loosening the Jewish hold on marts and rialtos. The Jews are being pushed out of the capitalist class and prevented, by administrative discrimination and economic circumstance, from becoming proletarianized. In Russia, too, bolshevism is fast exterminating the last remnants of the Jewish bourgeoisie. Simultaneously, however, it has opened new and vast professional prospects to the 2,853,000 Jews who live under the sickle and hammer.

AWAKENED OF YOUTH.

For reasons of larger policy, the Bolsheviks proceeded from the first moment to eliminate the private trader. Whether he was Russian or Jew, Armenian or Tartar made no difference. The Bolsheviks are opposed to private capitalism and therefore, necessarily, to private trade. The Jews suffered not because of their Jewishness but because they were subjected to influences that affected the entire population of the U. S. S. R. The Bolshevik Revolution, consequently, was followed by a rather prolonged period of material misery and spiritual darkness for Soviet Jews. The small Jewish towns suffered woefully under the Communist attack on petty commerce. The Jew lost not only the possibility of earning a livelihood by honourable means; he enjoyed no rights. He did not vote, he paid higher rents, his children entered school with difficulty if at all, and he was a pariah in the eyes of society and even of his own off-spring. Sons and daughters, impressed by the dominating spirit of the revolution, first despised and quarreled with their parents and then forsook them to lead an independent, unhandicapped existence. The Jewish families of Russia rocked with these internal dissensions.

In the midst of this period of distress came the Jewish agricultural-colonization movement. It was the bright light. Jews could join the privileged class. The mere transfer from the city to the colony made the Jew a full-fledged citizen. It cemented his family together, for he became a producer instead of a "capitalist". His children now found the door to education wide open. Above all, of course, agriculture gave the Jew a permanent and state-favored occupation. He stood on firm economic ground. Whoever could, migrated to the colonies. The volume of settlers was determined largely by the availability of funds contributed by foreign Jewish organizations. For a time agrarian colonization appeared to be the solution of the Soviet Jewish problem. Approximately 100,000 Jews settled in the colonies of the Crimea and the Ukraine between 1924 and 1927.

BLEAK CHAPTER.

But many Jews could not go. Funds sent from America were limited. Adaptability was likewise limited. The Bolsheviks, nevertheless, continued their persecution of domestic traders. Taxes sometimes exceeded turnover, and when a man could not pay he was often thrust into prison. The state merchant and the co-operative competed with the private merchant and succeeded, usually, in driving him to destruction. For all practical purposes, the struggle has already been won by the state. Domestic wholesaling and retailing are now almost a public monopoly.

CHANGED PROSPECTS.

The Five-Year Plan closed this bleak chapter in the history of Soviet Jewry. It introduced a radical change. The merchant expelled from his shop can now be absorbed by the factory and office. Soviet Russia's greatest problem is the scarcity of skilled and unskilled labour. All persons who have the slightest qualification, and hundreds of thousands who have none, find jobs waiting, begging for them, at every turn. To-day, therefore, the majority of those Jews who a few years ago were disfranchised and deprived of the privilege of working are employed by the government and have been reinstated in their civil rights. Many Jews who can no longer support themselves by trade, and who did not migrate to the colonies are being absorbed into industry. Jews are becoming workers. This is an epoch-making national mutation. Between 1926 and 1929 the number of Jews in the Donetz coal field doubled. The tailor has forsaken his needle, the shoemaker his last, the merchant his store, and now some farmers their plows to accept work in the many gigantic industrial undertakings rising over the face of the Soviet Union. The Jew prefers the city. The transition is easier. The town offers cultural and social advantages which he misses in the collective village. Earning possibilities, too, are greater in the city. Soviet figures reveal that of the 2,853,000 Jews in the Soviet Union, 1,300,000 are between sixteen and fifty years old and gainfully employed. They are divided as follows: workers, 480,000; employees, 450,000; artisans, 200,000. One hundred and seventy thousand Jews are engaged in farming. No Jews are registered as unemployed, and only 15,000 come under the rubric of economically active but not productive, in other words, "capitalists."

PROGRESSING AGAIN.

The outstanding fact is that 300,000 Jews found positions in Soviet industry between 1926 and 1929. More have gone into factories since then. A nation of go-betweens is busy at the lathe, in the mine, on the tractor, in the dirtctor's office. The people of the book are becoming a race of city-builders. Early in the history of the revolution a few brilliant figures stood at the head of the state, but very few Jews occupid the economic jobs of second rank. Now Jews manage huge state farms, guide the work of oil refineries, run railroads, lay highways, and manage plans. It used to be a commonplace that you could find Jews where knowledge of foreign languages, bookkeeping, commercial understanding, and writing were necessary, but not in offices which required engineering skill or constructive ability. This is no longer true. Jewish engineers, Jewish agronomists, and Jewish technicians are issuing from Soviet universities in thousands. Magnitogorsk and Kuznetskstroi, two Soviet "supergiants," are being built under the guidance of Jews.

These change which accompanied the Five-Year Plan have affected the future of Jewish agrarian colonization in the Crimea, the Ukraine, and Biro-Bidjan, a region near the Pacific which the Bolsheviks have set aside as an autonomous Jewish territory. When the Forward-to-the-Farm movement was started by the Soviets in 1925-26, thousands of declassed Jews seized upon it as their only salvation. Without that escape they would have been condemned to eternal poverty and social ostracism. But now the situation is quite different. While Jews from the small town are still settling in the village colonies, many earlier settlers are going back to the city. Statistics gathered in a part of northern Crimea indicate than 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of some Jewish colonies are under fourteen or over fifty years of age. The mature youth and middle-aged men and women, in other words, flock to urban centers. Colonization has ceased to be the only outlet for the Jewish ex-merchant.

Socially, too, the large-scale absorption of Jews into industry has made a vast difference. Once in 1927 I waited twelve hours for a train at Sinelnikova, a Ukrainian Junction town. During that enforced idleness I strolled through the overgrown village to collect impressions. At one place a woman was whitewashing the exterior of her home. I paused and watched. She turned toward me after a while and seemed to invite conversation. I began to ask questions. "How did the Ukrainians live with the Russians?" "Were there any

(Continued On Page 9.)

KING EDWARD'S OPERATION

Not For Appendicitis

SIR JAMES BERRY'S DISCLOSURE

An interesting disclosure has been made by Sir James Berry about the operation for appendicitis which was performed on King Edward VII, in 1902.

Sir James, who is consulting surgeon and emeritus lecturer on surgery to the Royal Free Hospital, London, said that the King's appendix was not removed by that operation, that no search for it was ever made, that it was neither seen nor felt.

After a lapse of thirty years, the surgeon made these disclosures "in the public interest" when he delivered the annual oration to the Medical Society of London, reported in the "Lancet."

He said that the operation for the removal of the appendix was performed much too frequently and very often when there was nothing at all the matter with the appendix.

"NO SEARCH MADE FOR IT."

"In the minds of most of the younger doctors of the present day there is a grossly exaggerated idea of the mortality of acute appendicitis when it is properly treated on common-sense lines and not necessarily by operation."

Sir James then referred to the case of King Edward, which, he said, had a great influence in spreading the modern popular view about operations for appendictis. He went on:

"I have not the slightest doubt that King Edward owed his life to the wise discretion and skilful treatment, perhaps I should rather say the wise avoidance of any active treatment by his advisers, both medical and surgical, until the right time was judged to have come for surgical interference.

"This right time was nine days after he had been first seen by the attending physician and no less than six days after he had been first seen by the operating surgeon.

"And what was the operation? Few people knew even at that time that the appendix was not removed, that no search for it was ever made, that it was neither seen nor felt.

"A careful incision was made low down until an abscess was reached and opened; tubes and gauze were inserted, and nothing more was done.

"LITTLE CHANCE OF LIFE."

"Who can doubt that most enthusiastic modern surgeons, if they had followed their own teaching, would have opened the abdomen freely, that the appendix would have been removed, or that, at any rate an attempt would have been made to remove it. After a long experience of cases that I have seen, treated by both methods, and still more that have been related to me, I have but little doubt that the patient would have had little chance of surviving as long as eight days."

UNWANTED CHILDREN OF THE NATION

An Educationist's Warning

"Thousands of young persons have left the schools during the last five years who have not done a day's useful work."

This warning relating to a gap in the industrial machine by which boys and girls from 14 to 16 had no chart or rudder to guide them in approaching their work in life was a feature of the presidential address of Mr. W. E. Summers, of Pontypridd, at the thirty-fifth annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, opened at Lytham St. Annes.

Discussing the "economic bomb" and the holding up of school schemes due to the withdrawal of building grants, Mr. Summers said:—

"The word 'temporary' has been freely used, but this will be little consolation to the children now passing through the schools. Childhood is temporary, and these children will miss the tide. Nursery schools, clinics for crippled children, workshops for the blind, and arrangements for the mentally defective are not being proceeded with.

COMPULSORY IDLENESS.

"Everyone concerned about the future of the nation will find cause for alarm and misgiving in the compulsory idleness of the boys and girls who are leaving the schools. Thousands of young persons have left the schools during the last five years—trained and schooled at great national expense—but who have not yet done a day's useful work.

"Throughout the school life, the teachers encourage industry, and hold before their pupils the hope of reward for work well done. These children leave the busy school with high hopes, only to find, that the active useful life for which they have been prepared is not to be—there is no place for them in the industrial machine—success is a mirage—they are ready to set out on life's adventure, fresh, virile and full of enthusiasm, but there is no demand for their services, and with idle hands in empty pockets, and with sick hearts, they see the years go by—the unwanted children of the nation."

Interior of an EDSU Shop in Bombay.

"I LIKE TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IN COMFORT"

THIS is what a customer told us after she had spent a very pleasant half hour in one of our shops.

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ANOTHER customer came in and said she always preferred to buy from EDSU because the fine shops and polite service gave her the impression of a large department store.

Unfortunately she could not afford to shop at such large concerns, and so was all the more satisfied at being able to come to EDSU's.

With us she could fit out her whole home and wardrobe and pay no more than in the Bazaar.

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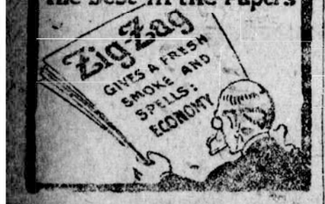

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STREAM OF BLOOD AND INK

Sanguinary Battle In Prussian Diet

NAZI OVERPOWER COMMUNISTS

Fists, feet, chairs and desk-lids were freely used as weapons, ink-pots, books and metal lamp-shades as missiles on Wednesday, May 25 in the Prussian Diet in the most sanguinary battle ever witnessed in the House.

The contending parties were Nazis and Communists.

Several Deputies were struck senseless to the ground and trampled upan by the combatants.

There were many bleeding heads, and a Social-Democratic member who had accidentally got mixed up in the fray was carried unconscious from the house.

The battle arose out of the demand by the Nazi Deputy, Herr Freisler, that the Diet should interfere in the trial at Elbefeld of three members of his party who are charged with the murder of an equal number of their political opponents and against whom the prosecuting counsel asked for penalties of from seven to ten years' penal servitude.

The Deputy declared that the accused acted solely in self-defence.

Supporting his colleague, the Nazi Chairman Kube said that 90 per cent. of the State counsel deserved prosecution for perversion of justice.

Both speakers were interrupted continually by the Communists' gibes at the Nazi Deputies, Lt. Schulz and Lt. Heines, who were sentenced respectively to death and five years imprisonment for killing supposed traitors to an illegal military corps, but were subsequently amnestied.

The Nazis were answered by the Communist, Herr Peick, who began: "The National-Socialists' excitement is baseless, since more than 50 per cent of the judges belong to their party. That is obvious when the judgments on Communists and Fascists are compared. The National-Socialists introduced the mass murder of revolutionary workmen."

"In your ranks", he continued, turning to the Nazis, "are an enormous number of murderers."

CHARGE BY 160.

At these words the 160 Nazis rose from their seats and made a dash over the rostrum from which members speak. The fifty Communists, however, anticipated them and formed a protective ring round Herr Peick.

Suddenly a Communist struck the Hitlerite Herr Hinckler full in the face. At the same time an inkpot flew from among the Communists into the crowded Nazi ranks.

Immediately the Nazis seized tables, lamps, tore the lids from their desks, raised aloft the leather-covered chairs on which sit the Ministers and members of the State Council, and flung themselves with fury on the Communists. Those of them who could not find a suitable weapon did their best with their fists and boots.

Considering the inferiority of their members, the Communists put up a good fight, but by sheer weight they were soon forced out of the Chamber into the lobbies.

By leaving the Chair the Vice-President had meanwhile suspended the sitting, and there was no one to prevent the Nazis from celebrating their victory by lustily singing one of their battle songs, in which most of the occupants of the public galleries heartily joined.

DEVASTATED AREA.

A few minutes later the Communist Deputy Kramer returned to the Chamber to fetch something from his desk. His head was wrapped in a provisional bandage, from beneath which a stream of blood flowed down his face. He shouted at the few Nazis who still remained at the other side of the hall: "Twenty to one, you dogs. You will have to pay dearly for this.."

The area on which the battle had been fought looked as if a bomb had burst in the middle of it. It was a chaos of overturned desks, broken chairs with horse-hair protruding from their leather covers, inkpots, books, and a litter of papers of all kinds bespattered with blood and ink.

The Secretary of the Social Democratic Party in the Diet, Herr Jurgensen, was found unconscious beneath his desk. One of his cheeks was split open from top to bottom and had to be sewn up in the sick-room of the Diet before he could be removed.

Altogether, four Deputies were taken from the Diet in ambulances. With the exception of Jurgensen, they were all Communists. The number of slighter injuries was considerable.

THIS YEAR'S RAINFALL

Official Forecast

NOT LESS THAN 87 P. C. IN THE PENINSULA

The following memorandum regarding the probable amount of monsoon rainfall has been issued by Mr. C W B Normand, Director General of Observatories, Poona. According to oficial observations the incidence of rainfall this year will not be less than 87 per cent in the Peninsula proper, 80 per cent in Northwest India and 95 per cent in Northeast India. The following is the text of the memorandum:—

The incidence of the monsoon rainfall in India during the period June—September was studied statistically by Sir Gilbert Walker who showed that it is affected by previous condiions over various parts of the earth. He selected certain factors for forecasting its amount. Recent investigations, especially the application of the Performance test, have shown that a few of the factors are not so reliable as had hitherto been supposed. Yet the remaining factors are sufficient to warrant in most years the issue, with a reasonable chance of success, of forecasts for certain areas in India. The relevant data for this year are summarised in below and are followed by the inferences that may be drawn regarding this year's monsoon

DATA

Snow in the mountain region northwest of India: Snowfall reports indicate that the accumulations at the end of May were below normal in the hills of the United Provinces and the Punjab and normal in Kashmir and the North West Frontier Province. Averaged over the whole of the western Himalayas the accumulations were slightly below normal.

Java:—The monthly rainfall departures from October 1931 to February 1932 were—16 percent, —37 per cent, —16 per cent, +7 per cent and —8 per cent respectively.

Equatorial pressure:—Pressure was in excess by .029" at Port Darwin from March to May, by .008" at Batavia from January to April, and normal at Seychelles in February and March but in excess by .003" at Zanzibar in the same period.

Seychelles:—Winds during May were stronger and more easterly than usual. Rainfall was 0.6" in defect.

South Africa:—The pressure departures at Cape Town during September, October and November last year were —.016", +.022" and —.039."

East African Coast:—The following are the figures for actual and normal (bracketted) rainfall for Zanzibar district in May:—

Dar-es-Salam	7.4" (7.0")
Zanzibar	10.9" (10.7")
Banani (Pemba)	30.4" (18.6")

South Rhodesia:—Rainfall from October 1931 to April 1392 was in excess by 1.0".

South America:—Pressure departures for April and May were +1.2 mm, and —0-4 mm at santiago (Chile) and —2.5 mm, and +1-9 mm, in the Argentine Republic.

Aleutian Islands:—The monthly temperature departures at Dutch Harbour from December 1931 to April 1932 were +4.1 degree, plus 2-2 degree, plus 1.2 degree, plus 1-4 degree and plus 0.4 degree respectively.

(INFERENCES)

For the Peninsula (taken to consist of Gujerat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the north Madras coast), the factors found to be of most importance are rainfall in Java, south Rhodesia and Zanzibar districts, pressure in South America and the Cape and temperature at Dutch Harbour. This year the data from Java and Cape are favourable while those from the others are each slightly unfavourable. Since the known factors are conflicting, the forecasts that can be based on the statistical formulae this year, are not appreciably more useful than forecasts based solely on knowledge of past monsoon rainfall.

The statisical formula tells us that this year the odds are 4 to 1 that rainfall will lie between 83 per cent and 113 per cent of the average. The probability can be expressed in another fashion, namely, that the odds are 4 to 1 that rainfall in the Peninsula will not be less than 87 per cent of the average.

(IN N. W. INDIA)

For northwest India (taken to consist of the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana), the factors used are Equatorial pressure, Cape pressure South American pressure, south Rhodesia rain snowfall accumulation in the western Himalayas and Dutch Harbour temperature in March and April. This year the snowfall accumulations and Cape pressure are slightly favourable while each of the remaining are slightly unfavourable As in the case of the Peninsula, the known factors are conflicting and we can only say that the chances are 4 to 1 that rainfall in northwest India will not be less than 80 per cent of the average

IN N. E. INDIA

As regards northeast India, the most important factors are the wind strength and rainfall at Seychelles in May. Both are slightly favourable this year and the chances are 4 to 1 that the rainfall in that area will lie between 93 per cent and 112 percent of the average. Expressing the probability in another manner we may state that the chances are 4 to 1 that the rainfall will be above 96 per cent of the average.

The known factors give conflicting indications this year and all that can be said is that monsoon rainfall is not likely to be less than 87 per cent of the average in the Peninsula, 80 per cent in northwest India and 95 per cent in northeast India.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF CRIME

Work Of St. Giles Mission

The annual meeting of the St. Giles Christian Mission and Wheatley's Homes was held recently at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor of London presiding.

Mr. James Whitby, chairman and honorary treasurer of the Mission, said that the past year had been very difficult financially, as subscriptions and donations had greatly decreased. The salaries of the paid workers had reluctantly been reduced by 10 per cent. But the work of the mission had not suffered, and the food and clothing to discharged prisoners were still being maintained.

The Lord Mayor said that the mission had over 70 years to its credit for good work at the prison gates for discharged prisoners. It had reclaimed thousands of men and had changed what would have been a liability to the State into an asset, and had frequently been commended by the Bench for its work. The money collected was never spent unwisely, nor was sentimentality allowed to enter into charity.

JUVENILE CRIME.

Sir William Clarke Hall said that there was no increase in juvenile crime. Though there might have been an increase of attendance at the juvenile courts it was not correct to say that they were all delinquents. Many were brought to the courts for other purposes. Recently there had been a meeting of probation officers from all over England: they were all agreed that the tendency to criminality could be checked, cured, and eliminated if it was found at the right time.

In his opinion there was no increase in the crimes of older men, but there was definitely an increase in the crimes of persons between the ages of 16 and 17. He attributed this almost entirely to unemployment and bad housing conditions. Where eight or nine people were living in one room, as was often the case, a boy of about 17 was often not wanted; he began to walk the streets in search of work and fell into bad company, and thus his criminal career started. The probationary system was dangerous, not in itself, but in its administration. The idea was too often repeated that the young man could commit one crime and be let off with a caution. The system was good and a godsend to the low of justice in this country, but great care and much inquiry ought to made before a magistrate used it. He appealed to all present to give the mission their greatest support and to enlist the sympathy of the general public who reaped such unseen but very material benefit from their Christian work for humanity.

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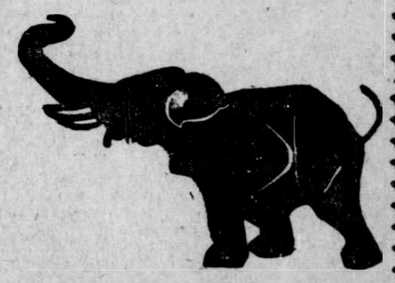

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NEW NAMES IN VATICAN CITY

ROME, (By Mail)

The Marchese Sarafini, Governor of the Vatican City, has approved the names of new streets and squares built since the creation of the Vatican City State three years ago, and in some few cases has altered the old nomenclature.

The most conspicuous example of this is perhaps that of the Piazza del Circo Neroniano, into which one enters immediately after passing through the Arco delle Campane at the southern end of the eastern facade of St. Peter's. It is henceforth to be known as the Piazza dei Protomartiri Romani. An avenue in the gardens near the wireless station has been named Viale Guglielmo Marconi, and a Via del Pellegrino beside the church of St. Anna recalls the medieval Via Peregrinorum, along which pilgrims came to St. Peter's. Altogether there are 42 different names.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 10 1988.
Parsi—Deh 11, 1901.
Muslim—Safar 9, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr. 17m.
Hightide—8-13, 19-54
Lowtide—1-44, 14-0
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m. New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m.. a.m., 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m., a.m.

Zorthost-no-Diso, Parsi Holiday: Banks closed.
Harwood League:—Attached Section vs. Bombay Gym., Cooperage 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, June 15.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 17.
Bombay Swadeshi League, Public Meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "My Sin," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Hindle Wakes," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Goldie," Daily at 3 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "Laughing Sinners," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto "Champ" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Cock of the Air," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Tuesday and Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Over the Hill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.—Under the auspices of the above Bank the anniversary of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal will be celebrated in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.)
Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION —The birth-day of the Maharaja of Mysore will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) Mr. N. N. Iyengar, President of the Association will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrived in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.
The S. S. "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

"DAR-UL-MUSLEMIN."—The six monthly meeting of the above Institution will be held on Sunday, in the Anjuman Hall, at 10 a.m under the presidentship of Mr. H. U. H. S. Khatri.

ANNIVERSARY DAY OF ZOROASTER.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the anniversary day of the passing away of Prophet Zoroaster. Besides Persian and Gujrati readings from Avesta and Shah Nameh, Mr. B. S. Banaji and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver short sermons on the Life and Teachings of Zoroaster. Mr. Jahangir S. Chiniwala Advocate, B.A., LL.B., will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.
The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Moji for Bombay on June 12 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 9 via usual ports.
The O. S. K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 13th June and is due to arrive on June 25 via Colombo.

Indian Student's Success

A private cable received by his Bombay friends states that Dr. Gopal Shanker Kelkar has passed the F.R.C.S.

Allopathic Charitable Dispensary

A correspondent writes:—
The Cadi Hakimanissa Anis Memorial Charitable Dispensary at Ballia (Dacca District) an account of which appeared recently in the "Chronicle" is an Allopathic dispensary, not a Unani one.

E. P. O. For Cotton Broker

Mr. Hiralal Dave, a cotton broker connected with the firm of Mr. Anandilal Potdar, was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. on Monday under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

PROF. KARVE'S APPLICATION REJECTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wadia, at the High Court, today rejected the criminal revisional application filed by Professor P. D. Karve against the judgment of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay who had convicted the accused under Section 292 (a) of the Indian Penal Code and fined him Rs. 100 on April 4 last.
It will be recalled that Prof. Karve was arrested on December 19, 1931 for writing an "obscene" article entitled "Vyabhicharacha Prashna" ("Problem of Adultery") and publishing it in the last September issue of the "Samaja Swasthya" ("Social Well-being"), a Marathi monthly, edited by himself since 1927.

WANTED BY SURAT POLICE

Shanmukhla Shah Removed From Byculla

Mr. Shanmukhlal Shah of Bardoli fame and a prominent Congress worker of Gujarat who was arrested last week by the Bombay C.I.D. along with Mr. Umashankar Dikshit and detained in the Byculla House of Correction was taken to Surat last night to stand his trial before the District Magistrate.
It appears that he was served with an order under the Ordinance issued by the District Magistrate but he committed a breach of that order and was "wanted" by the Surat police.
After his arrest in Bombay the Bombay police inquired if he was wanted at Surat and the reply being in the affirmative he was sent there. He will stand his trial there under Section 21 of the Emergy Powers Ordinance.

Missing Persons

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, writes:—
"I have received anxious inquiries from the friends and relatives of the persons who are reported to be missing during the riot as per list given hereunder. Any information about their whereabouts may kindly be given to the Hindu Relief Committee:—
1. Govind Gunaji Chavan, (age 22), 2. Laxman Dookaji Pasate (age 45), 3. Ambarnathchand Punjabi, 4. Shantabai Solankee and 5. Sonabai Ambekar.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 13.	
Previous closing	3.67 7/8
To-day's closing	3.67 7/8

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, June 13.	
Previous closing	3.67 7/8
To-day's opening	3.63
To-day's closing	3.67 7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, June 13.	
Previous closing rate	5.22
To-day's opening rate	5.25
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	5.32
Difference	plus .10

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/Aug.	153
R./May	166/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 13.	
Previous closing rate	3.84
To-day's opening rate	3.87
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	3.81
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 13.	
Silver ready	16 7/8
Lower	1/16
Silver forward	16 15/16
Lower	1/16

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 13.			
1st Settlement	55	10	0
2nd Settlement	55	10	0
3rd Settlement	55	14	0
4th Settlement	27	15	0

FILM STARS SENTENCED

Fatma Begum And Sultana Get One Day's Simple And Fine

"FALSE STATEMENTS AND FABRICATED DOCUMENTS"

A plea for a lenient sentence was advanced on behalf of the defence when Mr. R. G. Bawdekar, Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted on Monday Fatma Begum, Sultana Jillani, and two others on four different counts of perjury.
Sultana, the second accused, was described as "a girl hardly out of her teens, known to fame in the film land and accustomed to a life of luxury" and therefore deserving of a lenient sentence.

ONE DAY'S SIMPLE.

Disagreeing with the opinion expressed by a majority of assessors that the accused were not guilty on this charge, the Judge sentenced Fatma Begum and Sultana to suffer one day's simple imprisonment and an agreegate fine of Rs. 500 or in default five months' rigorous imprisonment each.
The third accused K. V. Acharya received a similar sentence while the fourth accused Sayad Zainul Abedin Sayad Vahiuddin was awarded one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default 10 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
The fifth and sixth accused Sale Mahomed Ismail and Kazi Abdul Latif Londay were acquitted of all the charges.

"NOT GUILTY" OF FORGERY.

The Judge accepted the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury in respect of a charge of forgery against the first four accused and acquitted them. But in respect of the charge of using a forged document as genuine the Judge disagreed with the majority verdict "not guilty" and referred the case on that count to the Bombay High Court.

MORTGAGE DEED.

The prosecution arose out of a deed passed by Fatma Begum as Proprietress of the Victoria Fatma Film Company in favour of Sultana mortgaging properties in her Studio at Bandra for a consideration of Rs. 12,000. The document which was drafted by the fourth accused and attested by the third accused was purported to have been prepared on 17th May, 1929. It was put forth for the first time by Sultana in the court of the Sub-Judge Andheri on April 1, 1930 in making an application for setting aside a mortgage dated the 30th March 1930 passed in favour of Samant and Company, a firm of solicitors. The latter firm had, it appeared, obtained a decree for Rs. 2,300 against the Victoria Fatma Film Company in respect of costs and on March 30, proceeded to execute it. But the first accused persuaded Samant and Company to raise the attachment by passing in their favour a mortgage deed. This was understood to be a first legal possessory mortgage.

"FABRICATED DOCUMENT."

Subsequently finding that the mortgage deed presented by Sultana in support of her application was a fabricated document the present prosecution was launched. The second accused was charged with perjury for having made a false statement in respect of the document and the first, third and fourth accused were charged with perjury in respect of the affidavits made by them in support of Sultana's application in the Andheri Sub-Judge's Court.
It was pointed out for the prosecution that the document could not have been executed on 17th May 1929 as on that date the fourth accused who had drawn it up was not in the service of the company.
Certain other details mentioned in the document were also found to have been not in existence on that date.

PERJURY CHARGE.

The Judge found that the mortgage deed in question was fabricated after December 1, 1929. But the charge of forgery could not be said to have been proved because the prosecution case was that the forgery was committed between March 26 and April, 1930. Admittedly, the document had been used by the second accused in the court of Sub-Judge, Andheri and thereby committed the offence of perjury. The first, third and fourth accused had also made false statements by supporting her application.
Fatmma Begum and Sultana paid the fines. The other accused were given a fortnight's time to pay it off.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE SENSATION

Judge's Strictures Against Police Attitude

REMOVAL OF SCREEN AND DRAGGING OF ACCUSED IN DOCK CONDEMNED

Court Determined On Vidicating Authority

DELHI, June 9.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case, the Court passed orders on the two bail applications presented and argued for the last two days. The applications were an outcome of certain incidents, lasting over 3 weeks, which culminated in a sensational happening on the 6th June, when the accused laid themselves on the ground in the Court and were forcibly removed to the lorries by the police.

COURT'S ORDER.

In the application by eight accused in custody the court ordered as follows:—"In this application by eight accused in custody certain allegations are made with regard to the events which took place on the afternoon of June 6, and it is asserted that these events were deliberately intended to provoke the applicants to violence and pave the way for an ordinance. The application then adverts to the matter of scene on the lorry and ends by a prayer that the trial should be adjourned in vindication of the court's authority and dignity till proper amends are made by the authorities concerned in the matter of screen and the normal conditions necessary for putting in an effective defence are restored.' The first part of the prayer, we understand means that we should make a representation that a screen should be fixed and by the second, Dr. Kitchlew has explained, is contemplated the requirement from the authorities of an assurance that in future all our recommendations and directions will be carried out.

"NO GROUND FOR ADJOURNING."

We are asked to adjourn the proceedings till the recommendations are carried out, and an assurance is given. We may say at once, that we do not find that there is ground for adjourning the proceedings. For reasons, which will be given we do not intend to take all steps that are within our power to get a screen fixed, but even the vindication of the dignity of the court does not in these circumstances, constitute a reasonable cause for adjournment within the meaning of Section 344, Cr. P.C.
"As to the second part of the prayer the learned public prosecutor has given an assurance that due respect and consideration will be paid to all the recommendations made by this court, and that in matters which are within the discretion of the executive authorities each one will be considered on its merits. More than this we cannot ask for.
We think, however, that the matter cannot rest at this. During the past three weeks a situation has arisen which has definitely been detrimental to the progress of the case, and the responsibility for which is not entirely on one side. We cannot overlook the fact that it would never have arisen but for the improper method adopted by the applicants of bringing forward a grievance. On the other hand, we have every reason to believe that it would have ended on the third day but for the action of the police in removing the screen which he had already provided.

DISREGARD OF DECISION RESENTED.

We strongly resent this disregard of our decision to make a small and reasonable concession to the convenience of the applicants. It has been urged upon us again in this petition and looking at the matter in the light of later events and particularly the applicants' submission to our orders, we have decided now to make further representation to the authorities not only in the vindication of our authority but also in the hope that by this means the atmosphere more conducive to the progress of the case may be restored.
As regards events of the 6th June we take strong exception to the manner in which the police departed from their usual practice and dragged some of the accused from the dock. This was, in our opinion, unnecessary, and was contrary to the spirit of our orders, which from the first had been to carry them out. If there was any objection to complying with our orders, we should have been asked to revise them. Subsequent events, especially, the manner in which the applicants were made to walk a considerable part of the way back to the jail have figured prominently in the arguments addressed to us. We do not think it necessary for us to express any opinion on them in this order except that it is sufficient to say that even on admitted fact, we strongly disapprove of the applicants having been made to walk, and our views are being communicated to the proper authorities.

INQUIRY URGED.

"As to the allegations that Baburam Gupta was refused water and otherwise ill-treated in a way is denied by the public prosecutor and we cannot enter into any enquiry. We think, however, that the allegation calls for further enquiry, and we will refer the matter to the proper authorities."
In regard to the second application by accused Vidya Bhushan the court found that the apprehension of the accused that his life was in danger was purely based on suspicion on his part and not based on any allegation of fact. The court did not consider that there was any reason for granting bail and the application was accordingly dismissed.

BUYING FLEET OF STEAMERS FOR CAMBAY

Port Development Agent Leaves For England

A large number of friends and admirers had collected at the Ballard Pier to see off and wish bon-voyage to Mr. D. M. Jani, the Cambay Port Development Agent and Khan Shree Faiz Mahmud Khan, the Political Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Cambay, who sailed for England by the s.s. "Narkunda" on Saturday.
Both the gentlemen are going on behalf of the Cambay State to buy a fleet of steamers for the development of the Port.

SIKH WITH SWORD

Arrested At V. T. Station

A sword measuring about 22 inches was produced to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, third court, when Darbar Singh Khan Singh, a Sikh was charged with violating the Police Commissioner's order banning the carryng of lethal weapons. He was arrested yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus.
The defence counsel stated that the Sikh leaders of Bombay would wait in a deputation on the Police Commissioner regarding the carrying of weapons.
Magistrate.—But this is not a kirpan. It is a sword measuring 22 inches. The accused will be charged with possessing a sword without licence.
A Sub-inspector of the G. I. P. Railway gave evidence after which the case was postponed.
Ramnarayan Devchand, a watchman employed by certain merchants of Bohrah Bazar to look after their shops was fined Rs. 25 for violating the Commissioner's order. He was arrested last night and was found in possession of a big stick.

RELEASED "ON PAROLE"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. F. V. Antlan, who was arrested some time back, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, was released on "parole" this afternoon.

Re-Arrested

A young Gujarati Congress worker Kanchanlal who was detained for some time in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on Monday afternoon.
On his release he was served with an order issued by the Police Commissioner asking him to report himself to the police. A little later he was rearrested for the breach of this order and removed to the Esplanade Lock up.

PICKETING ARRESTS.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested on Monday for picketing the Mulji Jetha Market.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and THURSDAY at 3-30 p.m.

AND THE BEAUTIFUL
BILLIE DOVE
BIGGER AND BETTER THAN HELL'S ANGELS, BUT THIS TIME LOVE, LAUGHTER AND PARIS.
TWO NEW SONG HITS. 'LOVE ME' AND 'PUPPETS ON PARADE'
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

America's greatest stage stars are at last in talkies. And in the sexy, naughty comedy that excited Broadway for more than a year
Next Saturday at THE CAPITOL. Plans open.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY
EXCLUSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF 1932
DERBY
SEE THE WONDERFUL WAY
"APRIL THE 5TH"
WON THE BLUE RIBBAND OF THE TURF.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
The finest News Film in the world.

The World's Greatest Singer

Lawrence TIBBETT
star of the Metropolitan Opera in
The ROGUE SONG
ALL COLOUR PICTURE
8— SONG HITS —8
NEXT SATURDAY AT
THE RIALTO

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Bus Service maintained as usual.
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CONCESSIONS GRANTED IN DESERVING CASES.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOAN CRAWFORD
is here in a dramatic talkie smash—
Based on "The Torch Song"

LAUGHING SINNERS
with
Neil Hamilton
Clark Cable
Marjorie Rambeau
Guy Kibbee
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
HEAR JOAN SING!
Also showing an all-colour MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE SCREEN'S TWO MOST INTIMATE STARS.

OMNIBUS VERDICT

The coroner's jury held inquests this morning, on the bodies, of several victims of the rioting.
The witnesses that gave evidence were mostly policemen. In some cases volunteers of the ambulance corps also gave evidence.
The verdict of the jury in all the cases was the same, "death due to stabbing (or lathi beating) with murderous intent" or police firing during the recent disturbances.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE

BOMBAY, Monday

A public meeting of Vile Parle citizens will be held under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Sangha, Vile Parle, in the Tilak Mandir on Tuesday June 14 at 8-30 a.m. to consider the question of the Railway Over-bridge.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1932

ROCKS AHEAD AT LAUSANNE

The Lausanne Conference begins on Thursday and two of the Powers most interested in reaching positive and profitable decisions at the Conference, Britain and France, have already held an informal meeting of their own in London, in order to present a united front at Lausanne. Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot had a three-hours' consultation on Saturday and this exchange of ideas has led the British Premier to make what a Paris message characterises as a "striking declaration."

HIGH HOPES.

Mr. MacDonald says: "We are determined to do everything we can to reach decisions at Lausanne which will remove a good many of the economic troubles of Europe and get the economic machine again working properly." These are high hopes. Germany, the one country in Europe whose economic machine has got thoroughly out of gear, because of the crushing burden of the Reparation payments, can only hope to survive if her demand that her creditors should stay their hands and relieve her of future payments, is listened to at Lausanne. "No more Reparations," is the slogan of all political parties in Germany and von Papen, the head of the interim German Government, is obliged to make it perfectly clear that the German delegation at Lausanne will flatly declare their country's inability to pay Reparations any longer. If Britain and France, Germany's principal creditors, really have the ambition of rescuing Central Europe from its present economic morass, they will have to begin by being generous to Germany.

CONDITIONAL GENEROSITY.

But they do not evince the least desire to be generous, unless America is generous towards them. They are agreed that an extension of the German moratorium is inevitable, but it is not altruism that makes them realise the urgency of extending this moratorium. Germany will be offered this grace "in order to give America's European debtors time to concert a common attitude towards the creditor in the ultimate hope that after the presidential elections America will cancel the debts." The question which faces Germany's creditors is, therefore, two-fold. They realise that they cannot continue exacting payments from Germany. She says she cannot pay with an air of helpless finality. Her creditors ask each other: "Will America relieve us of the burden of paying back what we recklessly borrowed to make the world safe for democracy? If we can be assured of America's generosity we can afford to be generous to Germany." But Uncle Sam is doubtful whether he should be generous. He apprehends that any advantage which the Allies may derive from his consent to cancellation of debts may only go to add to their armaments.

INTER-RELATED PROBLEMS.

The problems of Reparations, inter-Allied debts and Disarmament remain inter-related and Europe has ignored, to her great disadvantage, the American view that they must be discussed jointly. It is reported that opinion in France is veering round to the view that an escape from making heavy annual payments to America is only possible in the acceptance of the proposal, emanating from New York, of an all-round armament holiday. Such an acceptance runs counter to the cherished ideas of the Right in the French Chamber that "security" against German aggression must be provided at all costs and that, therefore, there can be no cutting down in French military budgets.

THE WAY OUT.

But if Britain takes the lead in his urgent matter of securing an armament holiday and supports enthusiastically the American proposal that every Power should cut down its military budget, it is likely that France may yield. If there is union of views in Britain and France over this question, America may be inclined to consider the cancellation of her debts to the Allies and such assurance of cancellation alone will enable Germany's creditors to consider her position sympathetically at Lausanne. But their immediate difficulty is that quite unrelated with their position in regard to America, they are faced with the problem of securing what they can from Germany. They know they can no longer coerce her. Coercion means the success of Hitlerism in Germany. Will they have the political foresight to conciliate her? Conciliating Germany, helping her to rebuild her economic edifice, will not only remove "a good many of Europe's economic troubles," her renewed industrial activity will contribute towards lifting the world economic depression. If the gold lying frozen in the vaults of Paris and New York banks were to be used to irrigate German industry, there will be stimulus to trade in every country dealing with her and she deals with all.

Defiance Of The Court

Some time ago we commented in these columns on the defiant attitude taken up by the executive against the Tribunal which is sitting to try the elongated Delhi Conspiracy Case and the handcuffing of prisoners in Court against the Tribunal's stringent orders. The prisoners were brought to the Court and taken back in an open lorry, and the request of the prisoners, supplemented by the definite instructions of the Tribunal, had no effect on the police. Now again, the Tribunal has decided on application made by the accused on various grounds, particularly for removing them forcibly from the Court to the lorries.

TRIBUNAL IMPOTENT.

The judgment of the Tribunal once more shows its impotence in the face of the contumacy of the executive. The accused stated in their application that the whole treatment, which culminated in their forcible removal on June 6, was "deliberately intended to provoke the applicants to violence and pave the way for an ordinance." There is an Ordinance in the Punjab to dispense with the presence of prisoners so that the whole trial may take place behind their backs. The accused prayed that the trial should be adjourned in vindication of the Court's authority and dignity till proper amends were made by the authorities concerned." The Tribunal then again expressed its displeasure at the removal of the screen against its express orders, but thought that "the vindication of the dignity of the Court" was not a sufficient ground for an adjournment of the case!

ACCUSED IN FEAR.

The Tribunal was not satisfied with the assurance of the Public Prosecutor that due respect and consideration would be given to its orders, and thought that during the "past three weeks a situation had arisen which has definitely been detrimental to the progress of the case, and the responsibility for which is not entirely on one side." The police had deliberately removed the screen which had been put up on the motor lorry by the orders of the Tribunal. But all that the latter now does is to "strongly resent" this defiance of its authority and order. As regards events of the 5th June, the judgment says, "We take strong exception to the manner in which the police departed from their usual practice and dragged some of the accused from the dock." The Tribunal weakly says that this was contrary to the spirit of its orders. What is worse the accused were made to walk a considerable part of the distance back to jail. One of the accused complained of his ill-treatment, but this having been naturally denied by the Public Prosecutor, the Tribunal accepted the assurance, with a threat to "refer the matter to the proper authorities." Another accused feared that his life was in danger and the Tribunal came to the conclusion that this was "based on suspicion." We make no apology for these quotations which indicate the inability of the Tribunal to give justice to the prisoners even in such minor matters, and prove the deliberate ignoring of its orders by the executive.

THEIR SIMPLE DUTY.

Either the Tribunal has power to try the accused or not. If it has the necessary power, then its business is simple, and that is to assert itself. If it is unable to exert its authority even in such elementary matters as the treatment of the prisoners in the Court, and must depend on the will of the executive for every small thing, it has surrendered the authority and power of a judicial tribunal, which is inherent in its very existence, to order the charge and control of the accused persons it has in its custody. Over and over again, the Tribunal has been compelled strongly to animadvert on the utterly senseless and even cruel treatment to which the accused have been hitherto subjected, even before they have been sentenced by a constituted court of law. If the jail authorities are unable to behave themselves and obey the orders of the Tribunal, the proper course is to set the accused at liberty on bail, as requested by them. The Tribunal must by now be convinced of the utter futility of making the jail authorities obey its instructions. In England, we have no doubt, such defiance of the judge's orders would have resulted in the sharp punishment of those concerned for contempt of Court.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM

The new policy of secondary education, as outlined by the special committee of the Calcutta University Senate, may be expected to lead to one more battle royal between the Senate and the Bengal Government. But this time the Senate will in all probability come out successful in which case its scheme of secondary education will not fail to influence other Universities. The most important recommendation of the Calcutta Committee is that at the Matriculation examination the medium of examination for all subjects other than English should be the student's vernacular. This proposal is not at all new, for it was accepted some years ago by the Calcutta Senate itself, but was rejected by the Government when it was submitted to them for final approval. The Government's view then was that nothing should be allowed that was likely to lower the standard of English. This is a vicious way to approach the question and educationally most unsound. Once it is conceded, as it must be, that in India as elsewhere in the world school subjects are best taught in the student's vernacular, the use of the vernacular medium cannot with any propriety be made conditional on the standard of English being maintained. How to maintain an adequately high standard of English is a distinct question and deserves to be considered seriously. That is what the Calcutta Senate Committee has done. It has on the one hand made the vernacular medium compulsory and on the other suggested various ways of maintaining a proper standard of English.

The Committee has made several other important recommendations, such as providing special courses for girls, including therein subjects like music, painting and domestic science. It has also given a stimulus to manual and vocational training by laying down as a condition for any school adopting the new course that it should make suitable arrangements for imparting training in one or more subjects like agriculture and gardening, carpentry, book-keeping, tailoring, music, painting etc. It is interesting to note that several of the recommendations of the Committee, like the use of vernacular as medium of instruction and examination, optional courses for varying classes of students and encouraging manual and vocational training, have long been given effect to by national educational institutions. Full educational reform will be possible only when the Government of the country will be fully national,

FREE STATE'S ATTITUDE AT OTTAWA

Fianna Fail And Cosgravites United Over The Question

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DUBLIN, June 3.
(By AIR MAIL).

I was discussing this morning with a member of the Cosgrave Party the statement which Mr. Thomas made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon with reference to Ottawa and the relations between Great Britain and the Irish Free State. To my surprise, the reply that I received from the Cosgravite was most amusing. It shows how his Party and the Fianna Fail, though they differ violently, are yet agreed upon a correct estimate of the British Dominions Secretary.

My friend does not see eye to eye with Mr. de Valera over the Oath Bill issue; nonetheless, he told me with great warmth that Mr. Thomas's action in ignoring to communicate with the Irish Free State on the Ottawa question amounts to an adoption of bad manners and Mr. Thomas will sooner or later have to recognise the futility of his performance. When pressed to explain what he exactly meant to convey, my friend added, taking a morning paper in his hand, "This is what it means." As I glanced at the paper, he gave a smile as if to confirm the statement it contained: "If Mr. Thomas does not wishto negotiate with us nobody in Ireland is going to lose five minutes' sleep over it or him."

WILY LLOYD GEORGE.

That is exactly the position of Ireland over Jimmie Thomas' statement despite the fact that the Dominions Secretary was loudly cheered from the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons. They feel that in every negotiation that the Irish Free State had in the past, it never once got a square deal from British statesmen of Mr. Thomas's ilk. It was pointed out to me by a member of the present government that when in 1914 Mr. Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer promised Sir Edward Carson in the name of the British Government that partition would be permanent, and at the same time promised to Mr. Redmond that it would be purely temporary, an illustration was given of methods of negotiation of which since then Ireland has had even more painful examples.

DECEIT.

The same trick was played in the "Treaty," my friend observed, which Mr. Thomas now quotes with such sanctimoniousness. Not only were Irish signatures got to it by brazen bullying, but, as was afterwards admitted by Mr. Griffith himself, he and other signatories were made to believe that if they accepted the "Treaty" the British Premier would help them to bring the Six Counties into the Free State by making the obvious meaning of Article XII operative.

At the same time the same British Premier was giving assurances to the Orange leaders in the North that not an inch of their territory would be touched. That game was played again a few months later with regard to the Constitution which Mr. Griffith was first allowed to believe could be a free constitution but later was told, with threats, must not go farther than the "Treaty." My friend pointed out as another betrayal of the British statesmen, to the events of 1925. He said, "In 1925, we had the Boundary Betrayal, an example of studied duplicity which will never be forgotten in this nation."

CLUMSY HYPOCRISY.

In these circumstances, Mr. Thomas' pious clinching of his garments about him lest they be soiled by negotiations with those deceitful Irish is as disgusting a piece of badly-staged hypocrisy as is recorded in British politics. Commenting on his fresh threat, the organ of the Fianna Fail says, "it merely shows how ignorant of Ireland and Irish Affairs Mr. Thomas is when he actually utters his refusal to negotiate with us. It will be received here without regret. We shall at least in future know where we stand with such cross-Channel statesmen as Mr. Thomas, which we never have known when we were in negotiation with them, accepting their promises and assurances like a lot of simpletons as if they were meant."

AT HIS PRANKS AGAIN.

Discussing the record of the Dominions Secretary, the same paper points out that after the Imperial Conference in 1930 it was common talk among certain Dominion groups that the domineering manner and utter lack of diplomacy or tact on the part of the British Dominions Secretary nearly wrecked that assembly and embittered many of its members. Like a disobedient school-boy, he is now at his pranks again. In so far as they can only injure Britain's own chances of gain at Ottawa they are no concern of the Irish people.

OATH BILL IN THE SENATE.

But when Mr. Thomas was pleasing the Tory War Lords in the British House of Commons, Mr. de Valera was closing the debate with a fighting speech in the Irish Senate in defence of the removal of the Oath Bill. The second reading vote on the removal Bill came as a surprise to the supporters of Thomas. The debate was vigorous. Senator Dowdall opened with a strong speech in support of the measure and was followed by Senator L. O'Neil, who, though elected on the Cosgrave Party ticket, made clear that he would support Oath Abolition. The President's speech was responsible for the final vote on the Bill—21 for, 8 against and the majority abstaining—because he made a convincing case for the abolition of the Oath from the Irish Constitution. "The Bill was necessary for peace," he declared in urging the Senators to realise what they were doing in opposing it.

In his opinion those who opposed the Bill, were merely standing in the way of the will of the people and the people would be their judges. He remarked that threats of economic reprisals if the Bill were passed had been used, but action of that kind worked both ways he added. Senator McKean, a former member of the Cosgrave Party, also supported the Bill in the Division Lobby and Labour's attitude in support thereof was voiced by one of its prominent members.

Notes of the Day

Official Testimony.

Officials in India rarely venture to speak in favour of joint electorates. It is, therefore, a pleasant surprise to note that, replying to an address by the depressed classes of Shirpkar in U.P., the Governor, Sir Malcolm Hailey, expressed himself emphatically against separate electorates. He had no sympathy, he said, with those who were attempting for political purposes to create a separate community of depressed classes. He rightly contended that it would be an injury to the Indian nation to "stereotype the strata into which the society was divided", a result which must follow if such strata were made the basis of permanent political divisions. The depressed classes themselves have for years asked for joint electorates. How and why a few of them have been misled into a separatist line of action is a story of which Sir Malcolm could not be wholly unaware.

An Appeal.

It is necessary to remember in connection with the manifesto published by certain Muslim leaders in the "Times" that the Muslim community in India or any considerable section of it cannot be held responsible for it. Even the Aga Khan has emphatically disowned certain sentiments expressed in the original draft of the manifesto. We must defer detailed comment on the manifesto till we get its full and authorised text. Meanwhile we would urge all Muslim leaders not to make a hard problem harder by adopting questionable methods or by urging questionable grounds to strengthen their case. India is, willy nilly, the permanent home of the Indian Muslims and it is most unwise and shortsighted for any of their leaders, as of any other community, to do anything calculated to alienate a majority of their countrymen, and, in our view, unpatriotic and humiliating to make an appeal of this kind to a third party.

A Wise Step.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has done well in appointing a committee with an eminent lawyer as chairman, to enquire into the allegations of ill-treatment of political prisoners in jails in the United Provinces. The Committee consists of nine Hindus and Muslims, all lawyers, who no doubt will make the necessary enquiry as soon as possible. He will do well also if he appoints similar committees in other provinces, particularly for Madras, where matters have reached a crisis, there being repeated complaints of the use of excessive force by the police. We suggest that an All-India report based on authentic facts would be an eye-opener to the public, though we are aware of the difficulties which will be placed in the way of such a work by the authorities.

Governments And Prohibition.

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Council have decided to transfer their main operations to the Prohibition League of India, which it was hoped would soon be able to resume active work. We do not see any use in this transfer, as most of the Governments in the different provinces are firmly wedded to a policy of popularising the Drink traffic, though they pay their lip-sympathy to the cause of temperance sometimes. The difficulty in India is to convert the Government and not the people. If a popular vote were taken we know the majority would be for Prohibition. But the task of inducing the Government to adopt anything but a revenue getting policy is hopeless. In the U. P. an ex-minister is wasting gallons of ink over the side-tracking of his Abkari policy by the new Minister and everywhere both Prohibition and Temperance have gone to the wall, in the anxiety of the Government to fill their empty coffers.

U. P. GOONDAS ACT

Governor-General Gives Assent

MAINI TAL, June 13.

The summer session of the U. P. Council opened this morning at Sherwood on Government House Grounds, Hon. Sir Sita Ram presiding.

The President read a message from the Governor recommending reconsideration of a particular clause in the United Provinces Assistance to Tenants Bill. Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail, Mrs. Kallash Srivastava and Mr. L. M. Medley were reappointed to the panel of Chairmen and it was announced that the Governor-General had given his assent to the United Provinces Goondas Act, United Provinces Court Fees Amendment Act United Provinces Stamp Amendment Act and United Provinces Land Revenue Amendment Act.

Thereafter the House adjourned for the day without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Maharaj Kumar Mahijit a former Minister.

Sir Sita Ram made a feeling reference describing the deceased Maharaja Kumar as a perfect gentleman.—A.P.

Indian Public School Committee

SIMLA, June 13.

The Building Sub-Committee of the Indian Public School Committee will meet under the Chairmanship of Sir Frank Noyce at Gorton Castle, Simla on 21st June.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"VACANT THRONE OF GANGLAND"
"RELUCTANT GUNMEN"

This does not apply to Bombay, where Goonda Gadis are still in occupation. Our Al Capone's have yet to be disposed of.

* * *

Poona police are investigating a case of theft from the house of an ex-Superintendent of Police. Lucknow thieves are bolder. Last week the house of the Chief Judge was burgled. In each case arms and ammunition were stolen. ... requires an Athavle to draw the correct moral from this.

* * *

"The Statesman" wonders, if the full control of affairs in Bengal, the Punjab or Bombay were suddenly handed over to a Parliamentary Government, how many Police Officers in high appointments would find it possible to continue in their appointments. Well, we should say none.

* * *

"The Leader" (Allahabad) which has suddenly become somewhat concerned about the qualifications of those who own or conduct newspapers in this country—and particularly in Allahabad, after quoting such authorities as Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. S. A. Mosley on the needed qualities, says:

"'It is for the public to judge to what extent a newspaper proprietor answers this description, so that they may see better whether the paper under one's control is a liability or an asset to journalism."

* * *

The wording of this warning is rather equivocal, for in this country most of the honestly conducted journals are liabilities and those that bow the head to Mammon are assets.

* * *

But we would ask our Allahabad contemporary not to be nervous. We have no doubt at all that the public in U. P. will know how to distinguish between an honest Liberal paper that sticks to its principles and a new-fangled institution that claims to serve God and Mammon at the same time.

* * *

"The Leader" thinks that a true journalist should feel like Pat Lovett, who wrote:

"Had I my time over again, with a fairy god-mother to give me a choice of vocations, I would plump without hesitation, for journalism, which is the only life in spite of its strange vicissitudes, its bitter trials, and its glorious poverty."

* * *

This sort of reflection was all very well for a veteran, who, for the last decade of his career or more, enjoyed a comfortable existence on a salary that would have been a prize in any profession.

* * *

But the average working journalist, who has no justification to expect that he will ever rise above the level of drudgery, has no cause to be philosophical about his poverty.

* * *

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar offers Job's comfort to the struggling journalist in the reflection that if

"journalism as a profession has not, except in the case of very few, material prizes, it has compensations in that feeling of satisfaction of 'work well done' and that constantly done in the service of the public."

Words failing us, we can only remark "Humph."

* * *

The "new party" in Madras urges upon the Government that it should "no longer walk the tempting path of coercion but should courageously give it up" and seek the path of conciliation.

* * *

We don't think Lord Willingdon will like this at all. His was not a case of yielding to temptation but of stern resolution to perform an unpleasant duty.

* * *

Another gem from the Matrimonial Column:

"WANTED—A suitable match for a young Ahluwalia bachelor, aged 22, has appeared this session in B.Sc., belonging to a respectable family."

And disappeared, too, we presume!

* * *

Mistress: "The main thing I want is honesty. The last maid stole the silver spoons."

New Maid: "You needn't fear anything from me, ma'am. I'm bound over for a year."

PREPARE FOR ACTION!

Right To Renew Ordinances Must Be Challenged In Every High Court

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

A well-known lawyer recently discussed the position of the thousands of prisoners under the Ordinances, in the course of an article in "Liberty," and came to the conclusion that when the Ordinances lapse, six months after their promulgation, if they then prejudicially affect the status of any citizen, to that extent they are "ultra vires" of Section 72 of the Government of India Act.

The Government, he says, by recourse to re-enactment cannot validate the sentences of persons convicted under the Ordinances, once they lapse. "An Ordinance cannot, through the order of a Court of Law extend its penal provisions beyond this period. Any provision of an Ordinance which is in violation of this principle is illegal and ought to be challenged in a Court of Law, which should order the release of persons whose detention has become illegal by flux of time."

PERTINENT BUT ACADEMIC.

The Ordinances will lapse at the end of the month, and the whole dissertation is very pertinent, though one feels in these days that questions of legality or illegality have merely an academical interest for the majority of prisoners. Most of the prisoners are "Satyagrahis" and are bound not to challenge the sentences, which, in some cases, go beyond two years, when an additional heavy fine is tucked on.

No doubt, it is a matter of common-sense that, when the emergency, for the duration of which the Ordinances are created, disappears, and the special measures also disappear, that the sentences must stand cancelled, and, the prisoners must be released. But it is not much good discussing the question in the light of ordinary considerations of justice when the Ordinances stare one in the face.

FUTILE DISCUSSIONS.

As a matter of practical politics these discussions of the legality of the Ordinances are somewhat futile while the people who suffer under them are content to suffer without questioning the legality of the action taken and nobody else comes forward to test them by a High Court ruling. In a few cases in which action taken under the Ordinances has been tested in the courts decisions have been given against the Government or the officials concerned. But these have been invariably cases in which, not the legality of an ordinance itself has been challenged but the interpretation given to particular provisions under an ordinance.

The Ordinances have now nearly run their course and interest is centred not so much in academical discussions as to whether or not they are 'ultra vires' of the authority conferred upon the Governor-General by the Government of India Act, as whether it would be legal to renew them.

SENTENCES MUST RUN.

On one point, however, before proceeding further, I do not think there is any room for doubt. Dr. Mohini Mohan Bhattacharjee, the author of the article to which I have referred, is mistaken in his view that sentences of imprisonment imposed under an Ordinance must cease to have effect after the Ordinance lapses. It may be, as he says, an anomaly that people should still be detained in jail for having done what has ceased to be illegal. But the anomaly is there.

The matter is made quite clear by the Expiry of Laws Act, which I am afraid Dr. Bhattacharjee has forgotten. By that Act it is provided that, when an act of the legislature or an ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General is repealed or expires by the lapse of its allotted term, all sentences passed by the courts during its existence and under its provisions remain effective and must run their full term, unless, of course, Government choose to release the persons so detained.

I do not suppose that this would apply to cases where persons had been served with prohibitory orders restricting their movements, but it is quite clear in regard to those who have been sentenced by the courts to fines or terms of imprisonment. On the other hand any proceedings instituted under an act or ordinance which are uncompleted when the law expires cease to have effect and fall to the ground.

AN ANOMALY.

All these long sentences of two years imprisonment or more which have been passed under the Ordinances during the past six months will remain in force whether the Ordinances are renewed or not. Unless the Government at any time realise the desirability of extending a general amnesty to political prisoners, our friends who are in jail under the Ordinances may be left there to rot, while the whole country is being asked by Government to rejoice over the conferment of self-government on India in the form of Provincial Autonomy with a teeny weeny little measure of responsibility at the Centre. That would certainly be an anomaly. But it has already been predicted in the "Chronicle," and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the prediction, that as soon as the new Bill to amend the Government of India Act on these lines has been passed into law by Parliament, there will be a general gaol delivery of persons sentenced under the Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

WILL THEY DO IT?

As to the question of the renewal of the Ordinances the matter is still in doubt. At one time the Government of India had reconciled themselves to the prospect of their lapsing without renewal. But recently there have been rumours of a change of attitude and a decision to re-enact most of the provisions in one general ordinance which will be divided up into schedules with power to a provincial government to apply all or any of the schedules to the whole or any part of the province as it thinks fit. This ordinance would be on all fours with the Administrative Safety Bill which the Government originally contemplated putting before the Legislative Assembly.

NO NEW EMERGENCY.

Whether they have actually changed their decision or not. I am unable to say. It may be that the prospects of getting such a Bill passed by the Assembly, have been discovered to be extremely unfavourable and it is, therefore, considered more expedient not to take this risk and rely on an ordinance.

If this is so, the legality of renewing all these extraordinary powers in the hands of the Executive would become all the more questionable. The only new "emergency" which the Government could claim had arisen, would be the emergency created by the probability that the Assembly could not be depended upon to agree to the re-enactment of the provisions of the ordinances by an act of the Legislature. But it would be an absurd contention that the Governor-General is entitled to claim that an emergency exists on the basis of a hypothetical assumption.

EMERGENCY NON-EXISTENT.

I have explained in a previous article why most of the lawyers and constitutional authorities hold that an ordinance cannot be legally renewed after the expiry of the period provided for in the Government of India Act.

The Privy Council has held, it is true, that the Governor-General is the sole judge as to whether an emergency exists or not. But there must, at least, be an emergency and the same emergency that justified the promulgation of ordinances six months ago cannot be continuing at the end of that period. An emergency is not and cannot be a continuing state of affairs. It is, as has been pointed out in these columns more than once, a critical juncture requiring an immediate decision. After the decision is taken the emergency passes and it could only arise again if there were no other constitutional course open to the Governor-General providing a remedy for the situation which had arisen to create the emergency.

WHAT G.-G. COULD HAVE DONE.

In this case he could have asked the Legislature to pass the necessary legislation but he did not choose to do so. He can ask it now to do so and, only, if and when, the Legislature had refused to arm the Executive with powers which the Governor-General holds are necessary to deal with the situation, could he claim an emergency had arisen making necessary the promulgation of an ordinance for the peace and good government of the country.

If our constitutional pundits would concentrate all their legal acumen and expert knowledge on this point, I am quite sure, if the ordinances are renewed, they could find a way of going to the Courts and getting a decision against the Government.

A COUNCIL OF CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

It may be that, after all, the Government will not be so unwise as to attempt the renewal of the ordinances. But we cannot afford to take the risk of a "wait and see" policy. The ground should be prepared for action and, in my opinion, the most useful thing that could be done for the country at the present juncture, would be to hold a conference of leading lawyers and other constitutional authorities drawn from each province to discuss the whole question and decide a course of action. If the Ordinances are again promulgated next month or one omnibus ordinance covering all the obnoxious provisions of those now in existence, their legality should be simultaneously challenged in every High Court in the country and the question settled once and for all whether a Governor-General can play "ducks and drakes" with the elementary rights and liberties of the people by perpetuating a regime of "Government by Ordinance."

NO SCOPE FOR RETRENCHMENT IN UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE

CROP OF AMENDMENTS LOST IN SENATE BUDGET MEETING

Bombay, Monday

Feeling references were made, at the meeting of the Bombay University Senate, held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this noon, to the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Dugald Mackichan, honorary principal of the Wilson College, and a former Vice-Chancellor, Sir Patrick Geddes, an eminent biologist, and an ex-Professor of the University, Mr. J. M. Antia, one of the oldest graduates and a fellow of the University and Sir Dorab Tata, the great industrialist.

SIR DORAB TATA.

Referring to Sir Dorab Tata, the Vice-Chancellor said that though not a fellow of the University, he was a great patron of learning. The Indian Institute of Science and the Tata Scholarship schemes had been of immense value to the cause of education, particularly in the sciences; and in other ways he had contributed to the progress of education. "We shall remember him not the least as a great industrialist, who realised the importance of scientific education for industry, and who did much to open up new fields for the employment of Indian graduates," Dr. Mackenzie added.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

After the condolence resolution was passed, all members standing; the Senate elected Messrs. D. R. Gadgil, N. K. Bhagwat, and G. M. Gupta on the 'Board of Accounts' for 1932-33.

On the motion of Dr. K. G. Naik, the Senate agreed to affiliate the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar to the University for the Intermediate Science Course, groups A and B provisionally for a period of three years from June 1932, subject to the condition that the number of students to be admitted to the class be limited to 90 of whom not more than 30 should be admitted in group B, and subject to the appointment of the staff being made to the satisfaction of the Syndicate.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Prof. P. A. Wadia then moved that the annual financial statement of the University for 1932-33 (including revised estimates for 1931-32 and Budget estimates for 1932-33) prepared by the Syndicate be adopted and passed.

The mover pointed out that everything possible had been done to effect economies in expenditure. Retrenchment was carried out in connection with travelling charges by reducing the amount from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 12,500. Printing charges were similarly reduced from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 9,000. Ample provision was also made for research work by granting Rs. 5,000 more to the library.

MR. K. T. SHAH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. T Shah moved an amendment that the following clause be added to the main proposition:—

"Subject to the modification that the total amount of estimated expenditure for 1932-33, be reduced from Rs. 7,61,202 on the Budget estimates to Rs. 6,85,200 (or by 10 per cent. in round terms); and the Syndicate be requested that the reduction hereby made be distributed over all the several heads of expenditure for 1932-33, as may seem best to the Syndicate in the interests of economy and retrenchment."

In a lengthy speech, the speaker pointed out various ways in which economies could be effected. A reasonable expansion of the University resources would be shown if they were properly husbanded. He laid his finger on the examination charges, which could be easily retrenched. The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Syndicate had reviewed items such as payments made to the examiners and supervisors, and after careful consideration, had come to the conclusion that a cut of something Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 65,000 was possible.

PLEA FOR 10 P. C. CUT.

Mr. Shah pointed out that the Syndicate could easily secure the services of honorary examiners and supervisors, if an effort was made, which would considerably reduce the expenditure, without impairing the efficiency. He made a suggestion that mechanical labour should be employed in place of human. He pointed out that returns were not equal to expenditure particularly in the case of the upkeep of the University library and the research institute. His suggestion of flat 10 per cent. cut was in the hope that the syndicate might use their discretion in distributing the cut under various heads.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. A. G. Viegas.

NO EMERGENCY?

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, in opposing the amendment, opined that there was no emergency to warrant such a flat cut, as they had not before them a deficit budget. He thought that enlisting of honorary work was not a practicable proposition.

CUT NOT PRACTICABLE

Principal Sahani declared that though the amendment had not his support, he was all the same very keen at retrenchment wherever possible. He opined that the flat cut of 10 per cent. was not a practical proposition.

In opposing the amendment, Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that no concrete proposals were placed before the Senate. He opined that continuous honorary work was no good.

Prof. Wadia, who moved the principal resolution, stated that following the suggestions of the Economic Committee, the Syndicate had effected retrenchment wherever it was practicable, and the budget before them was based on their recommendations. Examiners' and supervisors' remuneration had been cut down to a certain extent. Compared with other universities, it was not true to say that their expenditure over examinations was very high.

MR. SHAH'S REPLY

Replying to the debate Mr. Shah said that the argument that there was no emergency for the proposed cut was not a sound one. Their duty was to effect economy wherever possible. There would be no difficulty, if an earnest effort was made to enlist the services of honorary workers for examination as well as for supervision.

When put to vote, the amendment was declared lost. A poll resulted in 29 for and 46 against.

REDUCE ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved another amendment that the establishment charges amounting to Rs. 63,588 be reduced by five per cent. He complained that the present scale of salaries in their establishment was disproportionately high. The Government and other public institutions had reduced the salaries of their servants, and it was high time that the University also followed that example.

In seconding the amendment, Mr. K. T. Shah pointed out that the salaries of the university servants had been increased in the course of the past few years. Though there was increase in work, the increment in salaries was not proportionate to work. The establishment charges were not touched by the retrenchment committee before.

NO SURPLUS BUDGET

Dr. K. G. Naik stated that the budget could not be said to be a surplus one, so long as they were actually starving the development of many departments of the University, which were quite essential from the educational point of view. He supported the amendment, because money for developing them was needed.

AMENDMENT LOST

Replying to the debate, Dr. Viegas said that the retrenchment in Government and municipal salaries was effected last year. The University should do the same.

When put to vote Dr. Viega's amendment was declared lost.

Several other amendments seeking to reduce the expenditure under remuneration to examiners, supervision charges etc., met the same fate.

NO INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORT

Dr. K. G. Naik then moved another amendment to drop inter-collegiate sports, and the estimates of Rs. 6,000 only.

The speaker pointed out that that item was introduced for the first time in the budget by some enthusiast. He was not at all opposed to physical culture or sports, but when retrenchment was to be effected in all departments to find money for urgent items, he did not see any propriety in wasting Rs. 6,000 after that item.

The amendment was put to vote and declared carried by 39 votes for and 32 against.

At this stage the Senate was adjourned to Wednesday.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

der, the order itself being in its form and substance oppressive, humiliating, unjust and uncalled for.

Your Petitioners further submit that indiscriminate sentence of this kind must necessarily have the effect on the public of undermining the respect of law and order, the restoration of which is claimed to be the purpose of the Said Ordinance, and will result in defeating the very object, both of the Ordinance and of the power of punishment provided therein.

APPEAL TO QUASH CONVICTION

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that this Honourable Court will be pleased to send for the record of the said case and quash the said conviction or pass such other order in the premises as may be just and equitable.

"GROSS MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE"

Appeal Against Mr. Motichand Kapadia's Conviction Under Ordinance

LAW SOCIETY SETS FORTH GROUNDS FOR QUASHING SENTENCE

Appeal Admitted By High Court

The Bombay Incorporated Law Society on Monday filed an appeal against the conviction and sentences of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, a solicitor and partner in the firm of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors before Hon. Justice Barlee and Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia who sat on the criminal Appellate Side admitted the appeal.

Mr. F S Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Pandia and Co., solicitors, appeared for the Incorporated Law Society the petitioners.

In the course of their appeal the petitioners stated:

That said Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia was arrested in Bombay under Section 3 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1932 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Ordinance") on the 6th day of January 1932, and detained in what is known as the House of Correction at Byculla in Bombay.

That on the 13th day of January 1932 the said Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia was unconditionally released from the said Byculla House of Correction, and simultaneously with such release he was served with a Notice by the Commissioner of Police under Section 4 of the said Ordinance to conduct himself in the manner specified in the said Notice. Amongst other requirements of the said Notice, the said Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia was required to report himself at the Princess Street Police Station, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m everyday

That the said Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia was arrested at 9 p. m. on 14th January 1932, for not reporting himself at the said Police Station between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. that day, and on 15th January 1932 he was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge under Section 21 of the said Ordinance, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, which is the maximum sentence of imprisonment provided in the said section.

As appears from the record of the case, the trial was conducted by the Presidency Magistrate Third Court, as an Ordinary Presidency Magistrate.

"GROSS MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE."

At the date of the said conviction, under section 39 of the said Ordinance, an appeal to the High Court from a sentence of Special Magistrate was provided in all cases where the punishment exceeded four years transportation or imprisonment. That section has now been amended (with retrospective effect) by Ordinance No. VIII of 1932, which was promulgated on 31st March 1932. The Petitioning Society submits that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice in the conviction and punishment of the said Motichand G. Kapadia, and that it is a fit case for exercising the powers of superintendence vested in this Honourable Court either under its revisional powers under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code or its appellate Powers under Ordinance VIII of 1932, or its powers of superintendence under Section 107 of the Government of India Act.

PROVISION "BAD IN LAW."

Your Petitioners submit that under Section 72 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General is empowered, in case of emergency, to make and promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made is to have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature The power of making Ordinances under the said section is made subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Indian Legislature to make laws. By Sub-Clause 2 of Section 1 of the said Ordinance, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may extend the provisions of the said Ordinance (other than sections 2 and 63) by Notification to the Provinces or parts of British India. It is submitted that this provision is bad in law, in that, it offends against the Government of India Act.

Your Petitioners further say that, by section 1 sub-clause 3 of the said Ordinance, it is provided that the Local Government shall have power by Notification in the Local Official Gazette to direct that any or all of the provisions of the said Ordinance (except sections 2 and 63) should come into force in any area to which they have been extended on such date as might be appointed by such Notification. Your Petitioners submit that the said provision is also void and of no effect, in that it offends against the Government of India Act.

"VOID AND OF NO EFFECT."

Your Petitioners further submit that having regard to the Preamble to the said Ordinance and the recitals therein, the powers of extension and delegation hereinbefore referred to are also void and have no effect, and that all the Notifications, both by the Governor-General in Council as well as the Local Governments material to the matter are also void at law.

Your Petitioners further submit that the terms of the said Ordinance in particular those which show that in substance the several parts of the said Ordinance are really to come into effect in future in different parts of India in the manner hereinbefore indicated, are also void at law.

The said Motichand G. Kapadia is a practising solicitor of over twenty-five years' standing and no prior conviction or any offence was alleged or is put against him.

Your Petitioners further submit that the said Order requiring Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia to report himself daily to the Police is not authorised by the said section 4 of the said Ordinance and is contrary to its letter and its spirit.

"CAPRICIOUS, OPPRESSIVE AND TYRANNICAL."

Your Petitioners further submit that in any event in making the said Order, if otherwise authorised in relation to a person of the position of Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, the Commissioner failed to exercise a just discretion, and that the said Order was capricious, oppressive and tyrannical having regard to the nature and the circumstances under which it was passed.

Your Petitioners further submit that a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for disobedience of an order of the kind above referred to, is so harsh and unjust that the Magistrate passing such sentence did not exercise any judicial discretion and acted in a capricious, oppressive and tyrannical manner.

"TECHNICAL BREACH OF ORDER."

Your Petitioners further submit that in so far as the said Motichand G. Kapadia failed to obey the said executive order, he was if at all guilty of only a technical breach of the said Or-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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BOMB HURLED AT MAGISTRATE

LUCKY ESCAPE: TRAIN WINDOW SMASHED

FARIDPUR, June 13.

A bomb was thrown at the District Magistrate, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, and the police superintendent Mr. Habibur Rahman, at 8 o'clock last night just as their train left Rajbari station on the E. B. Railway 'en route' to Faridpore.

The bomb missed the aim and hit the next compartment which was empty, smashing the woodwork of the window.

The assailant has not been traced.—A. P.

ARREST AT STATION

Rajshahi Mail Robbery Case

RAJSHAHI (By Mail.)

At the resumed hearing of the Rajshahi mail robbery case before Mr. A. C. Samante, Dr. J. K. Sen-Gupta, officiating civil surgeon of Rajashahi, who had examined the injury of the mail runner.

Biltoo, stated in his examination-in-chief that the injury was slight in nature and might have been caused by a blunt weapon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Das Gupta defence advocate, witness stated that such swelling as the mail runner had could have been caused by a fall provided a hard substance came in contact with the part.

Mr. Padmini Mohan Neogi, manager of Kalipur Chota Taraf Estate, Mymensingh, in examination-in-chief, said that he knew an association called Sasthya Sangha, the boys of which association used to play in front of his house. Instruments belonging to the Sangha were kept in his out-house. Accused Chitta and Malaya before passing the matriculation examination played there. On April 24 the police took away the instruments. Cross-examined, witness stated that the Sangha was started under the patronage of all local zamindars and they contributed to its fund and attended its meetings.

LOITERING.

Mr. Jagadish Jha, sub-inspector, stated that on receipt of certain information he arrested Ramesh at the Rajshahi railway station, when accused Ramesh gave out his name as Lalit Kumar Choudhury. He was loitering under suspicious circumstances. Questioned by court witness stated that he did not observe the formality of verification of the accused as he wanted to let him off if he was a bonafide student, as was alleged by the accused.—A.P.

CONSTABLE STABBED

MUZAFFARPUR, June 13.

On being challenged, an up-countryman is reported to have stabbed a constable seriously on the station platform where the constable shadowed two upcountrymen acting on the information that they were carrying unlicensed firearms. When the men were boarding the train for Hajipur the constable challenged them. One stabbed him. While attempting to escape they were arrested by the railway police.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SEARCHES

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Following the arrest of a young Bengali who gave his name as Haripada Guha of Faridpore from a paint shop in Lower Circular Road near Mulali on Friday evening, where three bomb shells, two of cast iron and another of brass and two bottles of acid were found the special branch of the Calcutta Police arrested three other young men including the owner of the paint shop, Kalipada Bhadra, who also hails from Faridpore.

Bhadra owns another paint shop at Beliaghata. The police searched this shop also and arrested Bhadra's brother and another young man, Durghaprasad Das, a Barisal man, who is an ex-employee of the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. In this connection about ten houses were searched by the police who took away about half a dozen young men to the Elysium Row Headquarters of C. I. D. for examination.—A. P.

BURRIED IN A WELL AFTER FEAST

How They Dispose Of An Undesirable

MYMENSINGH, June 10

Two persons were sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of murder of a co-villager, whom, they are said to have buried alive. According to prosecution, Mithu Sekh incurred the displeasure of his neighbours who invited him to a dinner and after the feast decoyed him to the outskirts of the village, gagged him and threw him into a well which was then filled up with earth, thus burying Mithu alive. Ten persons were arrested in this connection including a brother-in-law of Mithu, but he and another were acquitted. Eight were convicted, two being sentenced to transportation for life and the rest to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

"RED" LEAFLETS

FYZABAD, June 13.

"Red" printed manifestoes entitled "The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association Manifesto, 1932" issued in the name of Yashpal, "Commander-in-Chief," H. S. R. Army, and reported to have been secretly distributed last night, it is alleged were found in a large number in the office of Mr. K. S. Syed Afzul Hosain, vakil. This has created a great sensation in the city. Special arrangements have been made to find out the person who distributed them.—A. P.

DIVE FOR GOLD

BREST, June 12.

The salvage ship Artiglio the Second has returned here from the wreck of the Egypt owing to a rough sea.—Reuter.

UNAUTHORISED NEWSSHEET

One Man Gets 6 Months' Jail

Bombay, Monday.

Two persons, who were arrested by the police when they raided a certain room at Fanaswadi on May 9, were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. One of them was charged with being in possession of unauthoristd newssheets, while an additional charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association was preferred against the other accused.

The Magistrate acquitted the first accused as he was arrested outside the room, which was raided by the police and police did not recover any unauthorised news-sheets from him.

The second accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused admitted that he was in charge of the distribution department of the B. P. C. C.

C. P. Weather And Crop Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 11.

The weather was generally cloudy and windy with ligh showers of rain at Chanda and Bilaspur. Preparation of land for kharif sowings is in progress. Sowing of broadcast rice is reported to have commenced at places in the Brahmapuri tahsil of the Chanda district. Sporadic cattle disease prevails in parts of 8 districts; otherwise agricultural stock is healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient, but water scarcity is felt in parts of Lakhnadon (Chhindwara) and Katghora (Bilaspur)) tahsils. Prices of wheat, gram and juar in 4 districts and of rice in Mandla fell by a seer per rupee.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Light showers of rain fell in two States. Ploughing of fields and repairing of embankments continue.

BETTER FUEL THAN OIL

LONDON, June 13.

An experiment which may mean the revival of the prosperity of the British coal industry is being made by the Cunard Liner "Scythia" proceeding to New York from Liverpool and using "en route" 150 tons of "colloidal" fuel which is a mixture of 60 per cent. of oil and 40 per cent. of powdered coal prepared by a secret process. The mixture is claimed to be cheaper and more efficient than oil.—Reuter.

THE LATE SIR DORAB TATA

Jamshedpur Tribute

(By Mail).

JAMSHEDPUR, June 10.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Sir Dorab Tata at a public meeting of the citizens of Jamshedpur held in the Tisco Institute last night with Mr. A. R. Dalal, managing director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, in the chair.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing its deep sense of grief at the death of Sir Dorab who from the date of the registration of the company has until his death, filled the position of chairman of the company for 25 years, and recording its appreciation of his untiring efforts to fulfil the patriotic purpose and ambition of his father, Mr. J. N. Tata, to inaugurate first rate steel manufacturing and hydro-electric plants in India.

The resolution further stated that the citizens of this town who all owed their presence in it to the bold enterprise and prescience of the Tata family, felt beholden to Sir Dorab for his uniform and continued interest and zeal for the welfare of the town which due to his generous lead and broad vision possessed the best amenities of a great city and claimed to rank as the best model of a proprietary industrial town.

Guntakal Town Congress Secretary Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

GUNTAKAL, June 11.

The Town Congress Secretary, who was arrested on 9th instant after his house search for the third time, was taken to Gooty under police escort by the next morning Madras Express. From there he was again taken to Pamidi, where Sub-Magistrate of Gooty was at camp, a place 12 miles from Gooty, by bus. There his final trial took place. He was charged under section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, for helping Civil Disobedience movement at Guntakal. He pleaded guilty to the charges. He was convicted for six months rigorous imprisonment and given 'C' class. He was taken by the Bangalore mail to Bellary Central Jail.

CONGRESS DISTRIBUTION H. Q.

Raid Sequel: Two Jailed

A sequel to the raid of a room at Gaiwadi on May 5, which was alleged to be the Congress Head Quarters for the distribution of unauthorised news-sheets in the city, was heard to-day at the Esplanade Police Court when three persons arrested on the day in question were charged before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with being in possession of unauthorised news-sheets.

One of the accused was acquitted, while two others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/

Nine persons arrested on Saturday on a charge of picketing the Mulji Jetha Market were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from four months to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/ Two of them were bound over in a sum of Rs. 30/ for six months as they apologised and undertook not to take part in the civil disobedience movement.

OVERHEAD BRIDGE AT VILE-PARLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Railway authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. has suddenly stopped the use of the Overhead Bridge at the Vile-Parle Station while going from one side to the other except while travelling by the Trains. This Bridge has been in public use since, I believe its construction, and to deprive the public of its use is a very false step taken by the Railway Authorities. As it happens the Railway has not provided on Overhead Bridge for the special purpose as is done at other stations like Marine Lines, Charni Road, Dadar, etc., along with Wicket Gates for the use of pedestrian while crossing the lines from one side to the other.

Vile-Parle is a station just in the centre of the town and people have often to go over from one side to the other for usual business purposes and as it happens the level crossings are furlongs away from the Station and to go via these crossings entails very great hardship on the general public.

The higher authorities will please look into the matter immediately and remove such difficulties to the Public.

The Company on the other hand ought to take immediate steps to construct a special overhead bridge for the special use of the public or construct a wicket gate near the Railway Station at an early date for the use of the Public which is very badly needed.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. GANDHI.

JUTE CROP REPORT

(BY MAIL.)

NOAKHALI, June 8.

The standing jute and 'aus' crops which have been greatly benefited by the heavy downpours of the last week of May, are thriving well. The crops in some parts of the district bordering on the river and the 'khals' fed by it, have been greatly damaged by the brakish water of the river flooding the areas during the cyclonic storm of May 24 last.

It is authoritatively learnt that the cultivation of jute crop in this district has not been on a restricted scale in spite of propaganda. On the contrary, according to official statistics, there has been an increase in the acreage by, it is said, six annas more than last year. The weeding is almost complete.

"REVOLT" EX-EDITOR

Volunteers picketed the Mulji Jetha Market to-day when the gates were opened. Two of them were arrested before 12 noon.

One person was arrested this morning by the Bombay C.I.D. under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. He is said to be an ex-editor of the "Revolt."

STREAMS OF PUBLIC CHARITY ARE THINNING

Mr. G. K. Devdhar Moans Over The Bad Financial Condition Of Servants Society

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 12.

The anniversary of the Servants of India Society was held to-day. The function was attended by the members, the associates and a few friends and sympathisers of the Society. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, in delivering his address as President of the Society referred to the losses sustained by it in the deaths of Mr. Keshav Rao, ex-Judge of the Hyderabad High Court, who was one of the oldest associates of the Society and of Sir Dorab Tata who was a great friend of Mr. Gokhale and of the Society.

He also regretted that some members including Mr. Sastri had been prevented by illness from being present. It was a great pity that they could not have Mr. Sastri's help and guidance in their deliberations.

Briefly recounting the work of the members during the past year he pointed out the main activities in which they were engaged. On the political side the part played by Mr. Sastri and Mr. Joshi as members of the R. T. C. was too well-known to need recital.

FINANCES WANTED

As regards social work he was glad to find at rural reconstruction work, the importance of which he had emphasised last year, was being extended and that it had come to occupy a more important place in their programme. While branches of public service in which the members were engaged were increasing and young men were ready to join the Society, the financial condition of the Society gave cause for great anxiety.

Notwithstanding the munificient sum of a lakh of rupees bequeathed by the late Rao Bahadur Laxminarayan of Nagpur which is ear-marked for the work in the C. P., the accounts showed a deficit, and the real deficit was greater still. Owing to the economic depression the stream of public charity had become thinner but Mr. Devadhar hoped that notwithstanding the hard times, they were living in public spirited men would come forward to help the Society in its hour of need.

ANXIOUS SITUATION IN INDIA

Speaking of internal affairs Mr. Devadhar deeply regretted that the hopeful atmosphere created by the Irwin-Gandhi pact, which was the result of the success achieved by the first R. T. C., no longer existed and that they were again faced with an anxious situation. He referred briefly to the circumstances in which the second R. T. C. met. The attitude of the Conservative party gave rise to serious misunderstandings not merely among Indians but also in the midst of such men as Mr. Wedgwood Benn, and the shadow of the communal question, which would probably not have assumed such grave proportions as it had done had the Labour Government remained in power, lay on the entire proceedings of the Conference. Owing simply to change of Government, energies which should have been employed in going forward were absorbed by efforts to prevent a set-back and valuable time had been wasted. The second R. T. C. registered scarcely any advance over the first.

REMEDY FOR ILLS OF BODY POLITICS

To save the situation two things were essential. In the first place reforms should be pushed forward rapidly. That is the only permanent remedy for the present ills of a body politic. In the second place the thoughts both of Government and the Congress must turn towards peace. No constitution will yield the desired result unless it is the product of the joint efforts of all parties. If Government do not renew the ordinances that will shortly expire, they will have given proof of their desire for conciliation and take the first step on the road to peace. Government must be prepared to take some risks, or negotiations would be impossible. He thought that men of all parties should combine to give expression to this view by issuing a joint manifesto in order to impress Government with the volume and strength of feeling which existed among constitutionalists on this subject.

Mr. Devadhar finally laid great stress on the importance of Swadeshi. They had always believed in it and had in their humble way always supported it. It was a duty they owed to the hungry millions of India. But the economic development of no country had taken place without State aid. Pointing to the example of England, he asked the Government of India to come forward and initiate a campaign for the production and purchase of Indian articles. Even before the new constitution came into force let Government show that they could be the true custodians of the people's interests.

FLIGHT OF GOLD

3.28 CRORES IN MAY

Increase In Import Of Foreign Goods

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of May 1932, as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

	May, 1931.	May, 1932.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports of merchandise	4,56,05,646	5,14,04,902
Exports of Indian Produce	3,53,28,687	1,19,52,438
Ditto Foreign merchandise	24,96,362	12,84,818
Imports of gold	16,12,694	3,96,836
Ditto silver	17,75,311	16,62,669
Ditto currency notes	35,830	1,34,380
Exports of gold	Nil	3,28,06,612
Ditto silver	13,500	Nil.
Ditto currency notes	Nil	Nil.

"CONGRESS CASHIER" GETS 6 MONTHS' R. I.

ESPLANADE MAIDAN ARRESTS' SEQUEL

Three persons, who are stated to have taken a leading part in the civil disobedience movement, were charged to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. One of them was described as the man in charge of the B. P. C. C. finances, whose duty was to make payments to the respective ward captains. The other two accused were stated to be the captains of E and G Wards.

They were arrested yesterday morning by Sub-inspector Desai of the C. I. D. at the Esplanade Maidan.

POLICE WATCH.

Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the police received information that the first accused, who was the cashier of the B. P. C. C. would distribute money to the captains of the E and G Wards at the Esplanade Maidan. The police, therefore, kept a watch, and the three accused were seen conferring at about 8-30 a.m. yesterday. Sub-inspector Desai arrested them. A sum of Rs. 282 was found with the first accused.

The first accused questioned by the court whether he wished to say anything remarked: "If I am alloowed! I will say soomething".

Magistrate: You are allowed. Why not?

Sub-inspector Desai, in the course of his evidence, stated that he had recovered Rs. 282 from the first accused.

Magistrate. That is very important.

LOUD SPEECH.

The first accused did not want to answer questions put by the court.

Magistrate.—That is very good. It saves a lot of time.

The accused did not want to say anything about the documents recovered from him by the police, but merely wanted to explain for what purpose he was going to distribute moneys. Explaining he said: "Oh, the appalling poverty of India" and began to make a loud speech when the magistrate observed he would not allow the accused to harangue in that manner.

The magistrate, addressing the police prosecutor, said: "What about the Rs. 282 recovered from the first accused? It is very tempting.

Police Prosecutor:—It might be confiscated.

The accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The sum of Rs. 282 recovered from the first accused was ordered to be confiscated.

The moneys recovered from the second and third accused Rs. 3-6 and annas 14 respectively were directed to be utilised for part payment of their fines.

DR. MOONJE LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

To Explain Hindu Point Of View

BOMBAY, MONDAY.

Prominent amongst those that sailed to Europe to-day from the Ballard Pier, by the S. S. "Victoria" are Dr. B. S. Moonjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Federation and Sir Joseph Bhore, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Dr. Moonjee proposes to stay in England for a few months, and is going there on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha to explain the Hindu point of view regarding the communal settlement that the British Government will arrive at within a few days.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand is going to the Continent on purely a business tour.

SIR J. BHORE.

Sir Joseph Bhore, who proceeds on leave gave charge of his portfolio of Commerce and Railways this morning to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who will act during his absence as the member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

HEALTH IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 12.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department Central Provinces:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 4th June 1932, was 22 against 22 in the preceding week.

Smallpox contributed 132 attacks with 22 deaths during the week against 95 attacks and 150 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the increase in Wardha, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Bilaspur districts, while in Chanda and Hoshangabad it was abating. Fresh cases were reported from Nagpur, Nimar and Akola districts.

U. S. BUDGET DEFICIT

Further Federal Economies

WASHINGTON, June 12.

"Even the acceptance of all the proposals now under the consideration of Congress would not balance the budget".

President Hoover is reported to have told this to several Congress leaders at the White House last night.

It is estimated that further Federal economies, amounting to between 150 and 200 million dollras, will be necessary before the budget is balanced.—Reuter.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, June 13.

In the share market to-day jute shares opened firm but eased slightly as the day progressed. Coals were neglected in the early part of the session later Bengal changed hands at 196 cum dividend while others shew no change. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous sections disclosed no fresh features. Indian Standard Wagon ordy. firmed upon their last quotations. Sugars were quiet but steady. Covernment securities were quiet. Following were closing quotations:—

Three and a half per cent paper 60/11; four per cent loan 1960-70 69/8; four and a half per cent loan 1955-60 79/19; five per cent bonds 1933 100/6; five and a half per cent Punjab bonds 1923/33 100/12.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1020/8.

Soals: Bengal 196; Bengal Giridih 1/7; Burrakur 8/12.

Jutes:—Belvedere 226/8; Budge Budge 200; Clive 7 per cent pref. 99; Delta pref. 97; Fort Gloster ordy. 298; Gondalpara ordy. 570; Gourepore ordy. 185; Gourepore pref. 83; Howrah 28; Kamarhatty 253/8; Do. pref. 94; Kelvin 412; Kinnison ordy. 432/8; Lansdowne 73; Lothian 180; Reliance 45/12.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 3; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 22/12.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 30/4; New Savan 15/15; Samastipore 16/8.

Market will remain closed tomorrow for Dashahara festival.—A.P.

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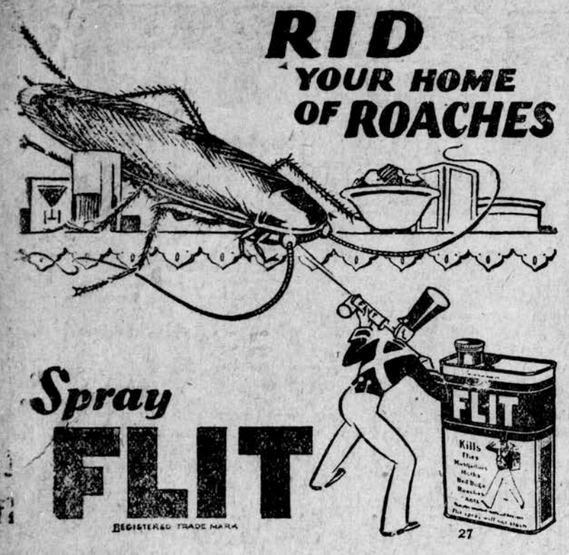

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JEWS AND THE FIVE YEAR-PLAN

(Continued from page 34)

Jews in the neighborhood?" "How did the non-Jews live together with the Jews?"

MERGED INTO NEW ENVIRONMENT.

"My husband," she said, "works in the factory. No Jews are employed in it. Most of the Jews have jobs in the local Soviet and the co-operative." This was her way of registering contempt. Jews gravitated towards "soft" posisions. That same day, toward evening, I stood with a group of men over some homeless waifs, black with soot and dirt, ragged, sleeping on the cold stone slabs of the station floor. "You don't find any Jewish 'bezprizorni'." one person said with bitterness. "These are all our own folk," both he and the whitewashing woman were venting the same feeling: the Jews were people apart. They did not share in the work and woes of the nation. That conception conduced to anti-Semitism. But the merging of the Jew with his environment and his participation in Soviet life have tended to reduce the volume of anti-Semitism. Czarism nourished the roots of anti-Semitism with gold and with rivers of Jewish blood; the revolution withdrew these foods. The Bolsheviks, indeed, tried to burn out some of the root and to poison others. The roots, to be sure, are deep. Anti-Semitism is a hardy plant. Nevertheless, anti-Semitism in Russia is waning. The state, the Communist Party, and social institutions like schools, clubs, and trade unions are making every effort to combat it. The Bolsheviks condemn anti-Semitism as reactionary and as a weapon used by capitalism to inflame racial animosity in order to obstruct class antagonism.

CHECKING ANTI-SEMITISM.

Active propaganda against anti-Semitism is conducted in Soviet schools, clubs, and newspapers. The struggle with it also takes the form of trials to demonstrate its evils. In a factory, for instance, a Russian worker has insulted a Jew. The incident is not very serious. It might have been overlooked. But the authorities seize the opportunity for educational purposes. The worker is tried in public. A prominent political figure is the prosecutor. He points out the anti-social and anti-Bolshevik character of anti-Semitism. Frequently the worker confesses and explains the reasons of his guilt: that he has not yet shaken off the traditions of his pre-revolutionary past, that he went to church in his youth and imbibed the anti-Jewish spirit, that he has not attended Communist courses sufficiently and has not learned the Marxist approach to racial questions. In this manner such trials are exploited to expose the significance and purpose of anti-Semitism. It is a misdemeanour to make an anti-Semitic joke in a Soviet theatre or vaudeville performance. Russians have been arrested for applying the uncomplimentary epithet of "Zhid" (Yid or Sheenie) to Jews. Jews are not caricatured or minicked.

All pre-revolutionary disabilities have, of course, been removed. Before 1917 only a few professional Jews could receive permission, usually on payment of a large bribe, to live in big cities like Moscow. Practically all the Jews of Czarist Russia were confined to an officially demarcated Pale of Settlement, which included the Ukraine and White Russia. To-day most Soviet cities have large Jewish populations. There were 131,747 Jews in Moscow in 1926 and about 200,000 in 1931, and they tell the story of a Jew over seventy who, asked why such an old man should want to travel to Moscow, replied, "I want to die among my people." No door in the U. S. S. R. is closed to Jews and none could be. All restrictions have been lifted and no person would dare to impose his own without immediately inviting the wrath of the state. Soviet universities enrol thousands of Jewish students. Whereas Jewish young men and women in European universities are exposed to offensive discriminations and at times violent attacks, race is completely ignored in the matriculations in Soviet higher institutions of learning.

NO MORE POGROMS.

Of all the benefits conferred by bolshevism on the Jews, the greatest is the abolition of pogroms. These massacres occurred frequently before the war, and when they did not occur, the fear of pogroms was ever present. Life was nerve-racking and precarious. But no pogroms have ever taken place in the Soviet Union. Experience in Czarist Russia, in post-war Poland and Rumania, and more recently in Palestine has shown that a pogrom is, by definition, violence perpetrated with the active assistance, or at least the connivance, of the authorities. Pogroms are therefore impossible under the Soviet regime. Thus the worst form of anti-Semitism has been eliminated. And this security means more to Jewry than any hardships it must undergo during a transitional period of economic adjustment. Far from discriminating against Jews, the Soviet Government has been known to discriminate in favour of Jews. Agricultural colonization is the outstanding illustration. The Bolsheviks submit—and President Michael Kalinin once enunciated the policy in public—that more money and more attention should be given to the settlement of Jews on the land than to the settlement of non-Jews, because conditions before the revolution militated against the creation of a Jewish peasant class. The revolution must wipe out the handicaps imposed by the monarchy. This is one of the fundamentals of Bolshevik policy vis-a-vis nationalities. At one time the Jewish colonies in the Ukraine, the Crimea, and Biro-Bidjan were regarded as nuclei of a future Jewish state. In fact, Biro-Bidjan has actually been proclaimed an autonomous Jewish territory. Their internationalism notwithstanding, the Bolsheviks are not against nationalities. Nationalism, albeit with a Socialist content, may actually witness its finest flowering on the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, I am rather skeptical of the formation of an independent Jewish territorial unit in the U. S. S. R. in the near future. Biro-Bidjan is several thousand miles from the centres of Jewish population. It is wild, uninhabited, and undeveloped. They say that a Siberian tiger ate the only policeman in the region on the day it was declared a Jewish territory. Some day, to be sure, Russia may fill the role which America played for decades as the land which absorbs Europe's emigrant Jews. Biro-Bidjan was perhaps conceived as a colony for Jews from Poland, Rumania, and Lithuania. But the consummation of that plan is very distant. Had not the Five-Year Plan opened new avenues for urban employment, the colonization districts in the Ukraine and Crimea might have been constituted Jewish administrative units. To-day the colonies are no longer attracting great streams of settlers. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to discount all hopes and predictions of the imminent practical establishment of a Jewish autonomous republic in the U. S. S. R.

NO STIMULUS TO ZIONISM.

Nor, in my opinion, is there any prospect in Russia for that form of Jewish nationalism known as Zionism. Time was when Zionism was explained to American Jews as a movement to help Russian Jewry. American Jews, the propaganda ran, perhaps did not need Palestine, but the Jews who lived under the yoke of Czardom did. At present, however, the Soviet Jews would argue that they too have solved their economic problems at home, and that the Bolsheviks are helping them solve their cultural problems as well. The revolution promises to bring prosperity to vast numbers of Jews in the U. S. S. R. Palestine, moreover, is not believed capable of absorbing any appreciable number of settlers. As a matter of fact, more Jews have settled on the soil in the Soviet Union since 1924 than in Palestine since 1920.

The greatest outside stimulus to Zionist sentiment was withdrawn when pogroms became impossible. Now material well-being is more accessible to a larger number of Jews. Even the older generation of Jews, therefore, has forsaken Zionism; and as for the youth, they have been caught by the romance of the revolution. They are grateful for the educational and professional opportunities it offers them. They wish to identify themselves with the epochal events that are shaping Russian life. A new world is being built. The Jewish young man and woman wish to participate. The numerous gigantic tasks facing the Bolsheviks invite the genius and enthusiasm of Soviet Jews. In comparison with the problem of founding a new society, Palestine becomes small and insignificant. The Jewish idealism which may run into Zionist channels in other countries is being harnessed to bolshevism. One may, if one desires to ignore an important situation, seize on the sensational facts of Communist persecutions of Zionists, and forget that repressions alone would never eradicate Zionism. If the Bolsheviks limited themselves to the prohibition of Zionist activity, they would probably make martyrs of Zionists and encourage Zionist work. The circumstance that the Soviets have succeeded in weakening Zionism suggests that they have used much more statesmanship than shortsighted people wish to credit them with. Soviet Russia has undermined the pillars of the Zionist movement by guaranteeing Jews safety from pogroms, equal treatment an honourable social status, and cultural facilities which are non-existent in even the most advanced Western nations.

JEWISH CULTURE ENCOURAGED.

No Jewish nationalism. No Zionism. Intermarriage on a large scale. The gradual disappearance of religion. Do these developments imply the rapid assimilation of Soviet Jewry? Will Russian Jews disappear as a racial unit? I do not know. But I doubt it. Certain factors contribute toward a diminution of Jewish consciousness. Other factors strengthen Jewish consciousness. The Soviet Government maintains hundreds of public, state-financed schools where Yiddish is the language of instruction. The curriculum in a number of higher Soviet institutions of learing is likewise taught in Yiddish. Three Yiddish dailies and numerous Yiddish periodicals and publishing houses function in the Soviet Union. In thick Jewish settlements in the Ukraine and White Russia courts are conducted in Yiddish, and the testimony of non-Jews is translated into that tongue. The Bolsheviks are at pains to encourage all these forms of Jewish culture. No one will be foolhardy enough to make prophecies. Complicated elements are at play. They will be keenly watched. The prejudices of vested Jewish interests, however, merely cloud the vision and prevent calm judgment.

SLEEPING-SICKNESS IN UGANDA

Experiments On Human Beings

LONDON, (By Mail)

Satisfactory progress is being made in Uganda in sleeping-sickness research, and the Government of Uganda, in appealing for the help of human volunteers for further experiments, has been able to give an encouraging report.

From time to time since 1912 the tsetse on Damba Island (Lake Victoria) have been examined, and until 1927 each examination of flies from this area, from which the human population was removed in 1909, resulted in the ready discovery of the trypanosome. Meanwhile there was accumulating evidence that the isolation of these island tsetse from contact with man and their prolonged sojourn in game animals was resulting in the trypanosome losing its power to infect man. A policy of gradual reclamation of selected areas in the Sesse Islands group and along the Buganda Lake shore was inaugurated, and in 1926 Kome Island, separated from Damba at one point by a strait only a quarter of a mile wide, was reopened to habitation.

IN DAMBA

From 1927 until recently visits to Damba failed to produce the trypanosome either from wild fly or from antelope, and a visit in February last again proved successful, although a previously unexplored part of the island was selected for the camp. Three different strains of the trypanosome were obtained by feeding 6,000 wild tsetse caught on the island upon "Clean" monkeys from Entebbe. It was decided to test the ability of these strains to infect man. Clean tsetse from Entebbe were first fed on the monkeys infested by the wild fly of Damba. A few weeks later a number of these flies became infected, and by their bite duly infected several clean monkeys. These flies were then fed successively upon four human volunteers, after which they were again fed upon another series of clean monkeys. None of the human valunteers became infected, but all the monkeys suffered.

According to evidence obtained, the main danger from the public health point of view in reopening up the Sesse Islands and the Buganda lake shore is the introduction into the fly zone of natives suffering from trypanosomiasis. Such natives are to be found among the tribes to the east of Busogoa and one such person may establish a focus of trypanosomiasis whereever he settles in the fly zone. This occured within recent years at Port Bell. The elimination, as a serious menace, of the "indigenous" trypanosomes of the area, which are known as present to be in the tsetse whenever the fly comes into contact with game, removes a grave obstacle to reclamation of the area.

DIFFICULTIES

The report adds that direct experiment upon man presents many difficulties, but sleeping-sickness research has now reached a point where such experiment is necessary. Fortunately, the authorities are in possession of drugs by means of which human trypanosomiasis if treated in the early stages is curable with absolute certainty. Volunteers for such service have the satisfaction of knowing that the results obtained will have far-reaching effects whereby human sleeping-sickness exists. "As for the experiment itself, the physical discomfort is slight and the period of uncertainty restricted to a week or two. The treatment—if it should come to treatment—entails no serious inconvenience to an ordinary healthy person."

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN AT OXFORD

Guest At Dinner Of German Club

OXFORD, (By Mail).

Professor Albert Einstein and Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, were the guests of honour recently at a dinner of the Oxford University German Club.

The German Club invited Professor Einstein to be their guest last year, but he was unable to attend. He has been in Oxford for some days, and is the guest of Professor F. A. Lindemann, of Christ Church. Professor Einstein is occupying a set of rooms in the famous Tom Quad.

Professor Einstein is now quite a familiar figure in Oxford. He came to deliver the Rhodes Lectures list year, and stayed here for quite a long period. He dislikes any sort of publicity, and he is very elusive. Sometimes he is to be seen walking along the river bank, which he seems to enjoy very much.

DELIGHTFUL SPEECH.

The dinner was held in the Milner Hall at Rhodes House—where the Professor gave his lectures last year. His speech was enthusiastically received, and he must have noticed the difference between the ovation he received now and the absolute silence in which he concluded his Rhodes Lectures. At academic functions applause is quite "taboo."

When Professor Einstein rose to speak, with his striking figure silhouetted against the whiteness and modernity of the vast Milner Hall, all eyes were fixed on him. In his rather slow but beautiful voice he made a speech which delighted his hearers.

"RELATIVITY" BLACKBOARDS.

About eighty-four people were present, including Mr. Auer, of the German Embassy. The German Club was in existence before the war, but during those years of strife was closed, to be revived three years ago when German Rhodes Scholars were re-admitted to Oxford.

There are about 160 members of the Club, including fifteen German students; and German is spoken exclusively within its precincts.

It is interesting to note that the two blackboards used by Professor Einstein when he was lecturing at Oxford last year, have been presented to the Library of the Lewis Evans Collections, by Sir Francis Wylie, the former secretary of Rhodes House.

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2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearlyin the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
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6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
6. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***21 June 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

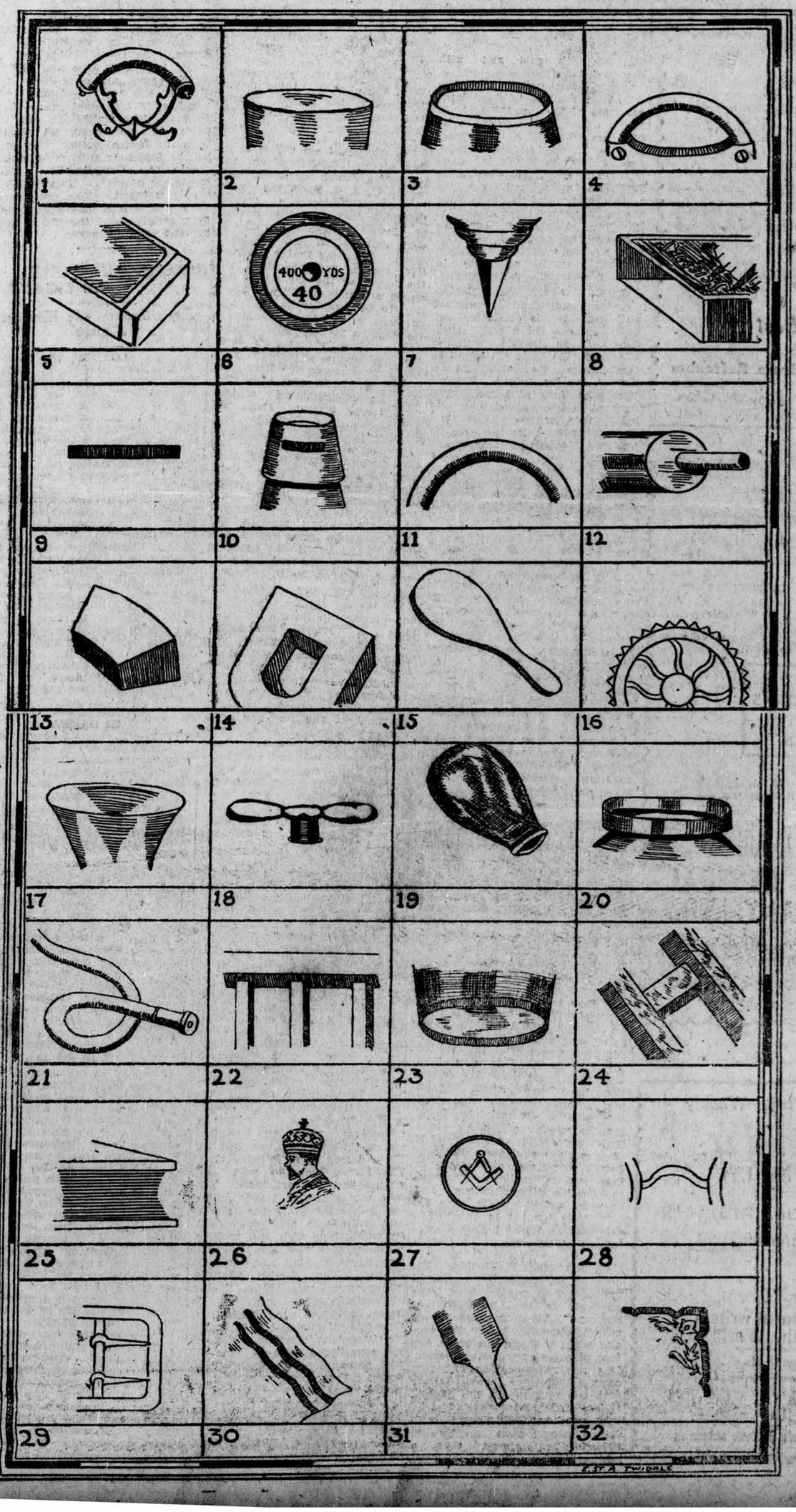
Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



G. B. S. AS A JOURNALIST

Brilliant And Entertaining "Voltaire" Of Present Day

J. C. Squire writes in "Sunday Times.":—

What a magnificent journalist Mr. Bernard Shaw is! Perhaps he is more that than anything else. Long ago Mr. H. G. Wells wrote to the protesting Henry James (who saw that the young man had a genius for story-telling) that he wasn't an artist, but a journalist. He and Mr. Shaw have both, occasionally, been artists "on the side." But their principal job has been persuasion.

They are the Voltaire and Rousseau of our generation, masters of eloquent prose who have chiefly used their powers of speech, not to charm or to amuse, but to convince. It may be that when the ideas they have propounded have either become accepted commonplaces or discarded heresies their works will no longer be read. The name "Voltaire" still has a great ring about it: one can hardly think of the eighteenth century or the French Revolution without thinking of him. Read his life, establish contact with his personality and the background with which it was in conflict, and almost every word he wrote is amusing and interesting. Most people have no time, or no inclination, to do this; and Voltaire, as an author who is read without historical reference, survive only in "Candide"—one small story out of all the hundred volumes of the collected works.

IRRESISTIBLY VIVACIOUS

But even of journalism some little survives; when the topically argumentative, however brilliantly written, dies, the topically descriptive may live, because the topic happens to be one of abiding interest. Hazlitt's description of a prize fight is still read, though most of the political tracts of the period moulder in oblivion. Had any good journalist obtained and printed an effective interview with Shakespeare, or written a good obituary notice of him, it would be still familiar to us all. This new "Pen-portraits and Review" is the latest in this very agreeable and cheap edition of Mr. Shaw's works, and it includes a large number of articles printed in the daily, weekly, and monthly Press during the last thirty years. irresistibl vivacious and full of the salt of personality. Impersonal writing can reach the greatest heights. Most of the noolest passages in literature are written se.f-forgetfully and read self-forgetfully—as though Everyman were speaking to Everyman. Mr. Shaw has never written impersonally in his life; he is as much present on every page of the book as he is on a platform, being his well-known incorrigible self in his well-known inimitable way.

ALL TALK

It is all talk, in fact, by a very witty man, universally curious, full of opinions and cranks, shrewd about other people's weakness, stered with memories, with an irresistible twinkle and an irresistible brogue—an Irish Ancient Mariner who could buttonhole anybody for days at a time. He is almost always at the top of his form where the listener's interest flags, it is not because the talker is less acute and fluent than usual, but because the subject is one that interests Mr. Shaw more than it interests most people.

They are all amusingly discussed. Mr. Shaw can never be dull, and he always has new tricks up his sleeve. He even "shows up" Samuel Butler, whom he was chiefly instrumental in hoisting into fame. But evolution, economics, morals, and particularly novel views about these have always interested Mr. Shaw more than art.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES EASY ON NEW ORLEANS SELLING

Weather Reports Unfavourable

U. S. A. MILL CONSUMPTION IN MAY 342,000 BALES

Sentiment Unsettled On Relief Legislation

Bombay, June 13.

The New York cotton futures market early advanced on Saturday on unfavourable weather but reacted later on long liquidation and New Orleans selling.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates U. S. A. Mills consumption of all cotton during May, 342,000 bales, the average consumption per working day being 14,400 bales against April consumption 390,000 bales at the rate of 16,600 bales per day. These figures show that the mills are curtailing production and the decrease of 48,000 bales for the month of May was registered The daily decrease works out about 2,200 bales per day. Cotton prices during the month of May had a declining tendency and even at this low level, there is no demand for cotton goods. From this one can understand that the decline in commodity prices has ruined the buying capacity.

In the meantime the market shows no confidence and prices have reached a new low level. Rallies are recorded as a result of technical readjustment but in the absence of buying, there is utter absence of support. The future course of the market entirely depends upon the Lausanne Conference and the latest news from Paris shows more hopes of a success but all the same without American Representation, it will be difficult to pass any constructive measures.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points but improved 8 points from the opening level on scattered short covering, influenced by reports of unfavourable weather reports for the growing crop. The improvement induced increased selling pressure from the New Orleans market which in conjunction with long liquidation resulted in a decline of 15 points from the high level. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 5 cents.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point. The session was quiet and featureless except good trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 4.16d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points while Egyptian prices advanced 1 to 2 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

Slight rallies on technical readjustments have been followed by renewed weakness, with prices here touching record new low levels. The passage of the Tax Bill has eliminated one uncertainty, but sentiment is still unsettled by uncertainties over the proposed relief legislation at Washington.

The low level of prices attracted covering and a considerable amount of trade buying, but any disposition to follow up rallies has been checked by continued poor trade reports, the weakness of the Stock market and favourable new crop progress.

There are no indications of an increased spot pressure. Some complaints have been made of crop delays owing to recent low night temperatures in the Southeast. With frequent showers increased weevil infestation is reported in the Southern half of the belt and in the East of Louisiana, but it is believed that the crop is fully making its usual June improvement.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October Highest 5.35 (10-17 a.m.)

New York Lowest 5.20 (11-54 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"We estimate U. S. A. Mills consumption of all cotton in May, 342,000. The average consumption per working day during May was 14,400 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

"Further rains. South selling".

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 13.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8.
B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 to July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 July.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/32 15th July.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 367
Banks Selling T T 366
Banks Buying T T 362

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 690
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67 5/8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 117
Banks Buying 60 days 112

HONGKONG:—
Banks Seling D D 86 5/8 1

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 113

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 68.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.67 1/4 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/8 7/8 11th inst.
London/Paris 93.35 11th inst.
London/Belgium 26.50 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 11th inst.
London/Italy 71.75 11th inst.
London/Berlin 15.50 11th inst.
London/Holland 9.07 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 11th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 10th inst. £5:12:9; 11th inst. £5:12:8.

Silver London Ready 10th inst. 16 7/8; 11th inst. 16 15/16.

Silver London Forward 10th inst. 17 7/8; 11th inst. 17.

Silver New York Ready 10th inst. 7/8; 11th inst. 28.

London Discount 6 Mos. 10th inst. 1 1/16 p.c.; 11th inst. 1 1/16 p.c.

London Discount 6 Most 10th inst. 1 5/16 p.c., 11th inst. 1 5/16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.

Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13.

Bengal Superfine	133
Bengal Fine	128
Bengal F.G.	123
Sindh-Punjab Fine	128
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	123
Wardha-Hingt Fine	145
Nagpur Savner Fine	145
Yeotmal Fine	142
Arvi Fine	142
Ellichpur Fine	140
Amraoti Fine	138
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	138
Mulkapur Fine	135
Khandesh Fine	135
Muthia F.G.	130
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	135
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	133
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	133
Broach F.G.	150
Punjab/American	165
Punjab/American mix	150
Cambodia	210
Miraj/Sangli	160
Compta Good	170
Jinja	223
Busoga	233
Kampala	243

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 13.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
11-6-32	9758000	8753000
Receipts Yesterday		
11-6-32	5000	2000
Exports to date		
11-6-32	8157000	6499000
Stock at Ports		
10-6-32	3726000	3133000
Stock Interior Towns		
10-6-32	1497000	973000
Stock Liverpool		
10-6-32	799000	1037000
Visible Supply		
10-6-32	7441000	6064000
Quantity in Sight		
10-6-32	14377000	12897000
Quantity out of Sight		
10-6-32	12130000	9909000

Bombay Cotton

Shorts Covering

Bombay, June 13.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 150|- for Broach J|A. delivery but expectation of short covering was responsible for steady opening at Rs. 152|-. At this level there was some buying but prices declined to Rs. 150|8 on local selling. Some Japanese firms were reported selling new crop delivery. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 153|4 on heavy short covering by professional operators. New Broach A|M. delivery advanced to Rs. 167|4.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 4 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 183/8 but again declined on easier Liverpool advances and closed at 4.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	151/8
New Broach A/M.	165/4
Bengal July	123/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay June 13.

The local silver market is weak on increased selling pressure by big operators. Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 55|15 and declined to Rs. 55|12. At this level there was less selling and prices recovered slightly. Shanghai T T on London opened at 1-8 1|16 and closed at the opening rate. There is no demand for ready Silver and Gold is quiet.

Ready Silver	55-12-0
Jeth delivery	55-13-0
Ashad delivery	56- 1-0
Gar Gold Ready	28- 0-0

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.,)
BOMBAY, June 10.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 73/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/

Prices per Cwt.:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8/2; Epsom Salt Rs. 5/; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 4/10; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 4/8; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8/6; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 10/5; Zinc Chloride German Rs. 20-; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4/8; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22/8; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8/; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8/; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 11/8; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9/8; Sodium Sulphide, German small packing Rs. 11/8; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9/8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 44/; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40/; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 37/; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 26/.

Prices per lb.
Hydro Sulphide B A S F Rs. 0/11; Hidro Sulphide, English Rs. 0/10; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0/10; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6; Formaldehyde Rs. 0/6/3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay June 13.

TAXABLES.

3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Rs. 60-15.
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan 69-12.
4-1|2 p.c. Bonds 97-10.
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan 79-12.
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan 94-4.
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan 94-4.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds 100-6.
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds 102-6.
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan 98-0.

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan Rs. 100-3.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds 100-7.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100-11.
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B. D. L. 104-7.

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 1938 Mysore Rs. 102.
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99.

CORPORATION LOANS
TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974 Rs. 67-4.
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974 Rs. 66-4.
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1955 Rs. 81-8.
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 99.
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956 98-8.
6-1|2 p.c. B. I. T. 1937 Rs. 101.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 13.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed Sept.	5-12-9
Wheat Sept.	4-6-0

Bombay Stock Exchange

BEARS HAMMERING FAZAL GROUP

Trams Steady

Bombay, June 13.

The share market opened much lower than the last close. Fazulbhoy Group was hammered down on various rumours, rates touching new low levels. The general trend points to a still further fall. Bombay Dyeings opened lower at 615 and were steady around 616/4. Centuries dropped to 177/3. Fazuls were weakened to 260 and Pearls found sellers at 145. Nagpurs came to business at 225 and Swadeshis were done at 180. Bombay Burmas touched 305 and closed at 302/12. Tata Steel ordys opened at 21/4 and closed at 21. Bombay Trams opened at 110/10 and closed at 112/13 on a good investment demand. Tata Hydros were done at 116/4 and 117/3. Powers were steady at 511/4, and Andhras closed at 843/12. Shahabads were on offer at 205/10 and Kaiuls were done at 148/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, June 13.

Bombay Dyeing 615 13 16
Century 181 80 77
Colaba 54
Crescent N 46
Fazul 265 57 60 59
Indore Ord 17, 18 10
Madhowji N 10
Nagpur 227 23 25
New Great 105 2
Pearl 147, 44
Simplex N 17
Swadeshi 181 80
Burma 304 3
Hydro 116 16-14, 17-3
Tram 110-10, 12-3
Deff 240
Ord 21-12 8 2 6 21
Bundi 13-10
Indian 168 69
Kaini Ord 148
Alcock 95

MILLS.
Bombay, June 13.

100 Ahm. Advance 266/14
Apollo 2.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1|8.
600 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 616|4.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 177|8.
100 Central 189/12.
100 Central India 225.
100 Colaba 54|6.
100 Coorla 115
100 Crescent 46/14.
250 Currim 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 425
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-2-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 259|6.
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 96/4
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 316|4.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6-6
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 103|12.
250 Laxmi 810
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Maneckji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 410
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 102|8.
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 40.
250 Pabani 81-14.
250 Pearl 144|6.
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1670.
250 Simplex 17|8.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 180.
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1350.
1000 Western 722-8

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68.
50-25 Central 14/15
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1011|14.
500125 Imperial Contr. 247|8
100-50 India 86.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13|10.
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 169|6.
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def. 550.
100 Katni 148|12.
10 Punjab P. 9|4.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 207|8.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6|8.
15 New India 17/6
200 Oriental 1680.
10 Vulcan 5|4.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 118|12.
1000 Andhra Val P 980.
1000 Andhra Val. 843|12.
50 Bom. Tram. 111/14
100 Tata Hydro P. 105
100 Tata Hydro 117/3
1000 Tata Power P 1135.
1000 Tata Power 511|4.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 615
100 Amritsar Patti 90.
100 Central Provin. 65/12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 575.

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11.14
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 118|12.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 240.
75 Tata Steel 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 95.
250 Bom. Steam 194/6
250 Bom. Steam 195.
250 Bom. Telephone 51-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 303|12.
50 Bom. Burma New 103/2
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 6/9
3-1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper 60|15.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100|8.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

B. A. Examination Results

FIRST CLASS HONOURS.

H R Batlivala, Durga Narayan Bhagvat, K R Potdar, J A Vakil, D R Meher-Homji, E D'Cruz, J J F Dias; C M Da Silva; S H Clokhale; E R Dhongde, N D Godbole; G S Priolker; J R Rana, A M Ghatgate; M I W M Qazi, U P Mohamed, A S H Syed, Leelawati Moreshwar Bhat, B N Dave, D A Desai, C H Sutaria, S N Shirvant.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

A R Acharya, D Y Binivale, S Y Kulkarni, G M A Baig, I S Virani, D A Wadia; K S Bajaj; P H Dalal, Hilda Lobo; Soona Rustomji Nazir, Stella Pereira, Homai Dinshaw Romer, B N Bhansali; Ketayun Kaikabad Dastoor, C J V Miranda, N P Nicholson, Khorshed R. Cama, D J Gazdar, Freny Merwanji Soonawalla V N Karnik, S A Sabnis, R D Ayatoda, I P Joshi, N M Bhatt, B N Gandhi; M S Joshi, P J Kenhare; G D Moghe; R K Patel, M M Shukla, D M Tatke, C J Vyas, N G Kalekar; S R Patel, R N Shah, F M H Lala, A S Nakhtare, A A Shaikh, Jer Ruttonshaw Dotivala, P D Adenwalla, F Fernandes, R N Thakur; N K Bhojwani; B D Daruwalla, S M Shah, N J Dastur, J B. deSouza-Lawrence, M E Gangat, R S Gavankar, D S Herwathe, M L Kaji, M M Lad, D J Mahudavala, D N Maluste, R H Mavani, B T Merchant, H F Merchant; P S Nadkarni, N P Nathwani, V K Padval, H T Parekh, R U Parmar, V D Raje, V B Sawant, A B Shah, D N Shroff; H N Shroff Vasanti Dattatraya Sirur; M S Vasi; G K Sabnis; J C Khare, P K Namjoshi, C J Newton; N M Pradhan; L G Rajwade; C G Shende; V H Thakor; G Wagle; J D Desai; P D'Souza, S M Javale, D Malhotra, F K Asli; D D Gadgil; R M N Kamat, Elizabeth Samson; H T Vyas, Champu Sumitra Modak; D K Kelkar; K B Nanal, R B Sidhanty, V H Sadarjoshi, G V Akolkar; V P Bhagali; V V Chandorkar, H G Joglekar; P G Kale, V B Mutlankar, N G Naik; V B Satvekar, D K Tamhankar; M S Apte, D G Joglekar; S G Joshi; R B Kench, A B Khaparde; V B Sule; D S Mujumdar; M A Chougule; S B Ekhande; Y G Borwankar; R G Naik G S Uplekar; R N Bhallerao K V Bholay; B D Ghasghase; V D Gokhale; D K Keskar; D C Kulkarni, M N Naik; S G Phadke, D S Savkar; G A Shaligram; D G Gundhakar; V V Joshi; V B Mudkavi, N K Sangnalmath, Sindhu Dinkar Sawarkar; V D Bhate; Y N Deshpande, V D Kabanuri; B R Kanegaonkar; P H Nijsure; S B Ranade; D S Dighe, R J Desai, B P Bhatt, I C Dikshit; C B Mehta; C N Shah; B R Desai; V P Mehta; S J Navathe; I U Vasavada; S C Upadhyaya; P D Pandya; A M Raval; H S Shukla; K K Munshi; S A Shirazi, K S Patel; J N Baxi; N A Dalal; C R Desai; R C Desai; J J Doshi; P N Jani; N J Mankad; V G Sheth, N S Shodhan; J K Brahmbhatt; G K Chudasama; H S Neglur; B S Desai; T R Desai; S G Mannur; V R Umarji; M C Hiremath; A G Joshi; K P Parvatikar; S A A W S Chandshanavar; C D Deshpande; H F Imbrapur; V M Kamat; S V Joshi; V R Bhat, G B Deshpande; Sarah Drummond; F S Patel; R G Chabria; V N Bhatia; Thakuri Lilaram Wadhwani; V T Bharadwaja; R K Raval; V E Raymond; H L Hingorani; U T Hotchandani; L C Lobo; P S A Sastri; T D Kirpalini; M C Nihalani; N S Pardasani; K N Vaswani; Bhagti Hazarimal, Advani; H L Butani.

PASS CLASS.

V K Kadam; S C Dave; Godavari Purushottam Karandikar; R R Desai; K K Sathe; Krishnakumari Gajanan Shertukde; Tehmi Dinshaw Pavri; M Haindaday; A Q S Shaherwala; M J Divwalla; Lalita Vasantrao Masurekar; Isabel Misquitta; Lakshmi Sitaram; Malti Shamrao Mankar K. B. Shah; Khoorsheed B Vakil; Pramila Ajinkya; Muriel Blanche Baptist; V R Desai; Najoo Behramsha Dittia; Dosson Shapurji K Hodivala; R A Majai; M J Majmudar; Sehroo Jehangir Master; Antoinette Mendonca; D. A. Setna; K. L. Shinde; Cooni Minccher Vesavevala: A Remedios; L Sequeira; R G Akolker; R S Bhagwat; K M Ekbote; T A Kamat; J V Khadilkar; J B Banker; N S Pathak; R B Sabnis; R G Shridhankar; R D Sule; A K Oza; B P Shelat; P J Davda; M M Desai; M M Kothari; P D Mehta; K M Parikh; G V Patel; K D Pathak; R A Vakil; B R Vohra; Sushila Jaywant Gunjikar; N K Shukla; B R Prabhu; M M Trivedi; M R Pimplekar, G S Vohra; P C Hatni; A D Patel; M P Patel; B M Tapodhan; S Y Bukhari; F H Nagamian; J V Barot; B V Bhatwadekar; H D Kelawala; R G Kothare; R S Tulpule; N J Alvares; V R Aras; P S Athavale; G R Bal; G S Bhagwat; C G Bhatt; Mani Nirojshah Dillimoria; A Carvalho; E M Cohen; J F DaCosta; T D Dave; Eleanor D'Cunha; H C Desai; K K Desai; M A Desai; Pushpa Madhavdas Desai; S V Deshpande; R S Dharia; M D Dharkar; G J Divadkar; M M Fernandez; R D Hora; V P Kapadia; R D Kavina; D B Kotnis; V B Kotwal; D A Likhite; H Lobo; M H E Mansuri; S C Mapara; C M Master; B L Mehta; B C V Mehta; R M Mehta; Vishakha Manubhai Mehta; B M Mistry; P A Nentin; P A Padhye; S V Pakvasa; A M Pandit; I M Parikh; A D Patel; V S Patel; S D Paymaster; R N Pradhan; R C Rele; P M Roy; R R Salunke; C D Saraiya; Dilshad Sayyad; G R Shah; M Y S A Shaikh; A G Sheth; E V Shikhare; H J Somjee; C R Sonalkar; K Srinivasarao; J R Tavde; P M Trivedi; G D Ved; B S Yajnic; R M Adhyapak; S M Ambegaokar; C I Amin; V G Apte; L F Aranha; F D Bamji; R N Baria; B R Bhagwat; D P Bhesania; R H Bhot; R R Bijoor; A F Bookseller; R V Chavan; M H Chhatrapati; B M Dalal; C H Dalal; N D Dalal; D N Desai; I G Desai; D D Dholakia; T M Dutia; H S Gandhi; R H Gandhi; Mehra Pestonji Gandhy; I D Ghia; P H Ginvalla; V M Gokhale; G M Gulgule; A H Irani; S L Jathar; S A Jhaveri; D M Kapadia; B G Karnik; S H Kowley; J I Mamlatdarna; K D Mankikar; G C Mehta; H T Mehta; K K Mehta; R F Merchant; N M Padhye; N J Parekh; G L Patil; V S Patil; S R Pattani; A T Pawar; C H Racca; G C Ramtri; P A Rane; N Y Raut; P P Revankar; J Saldanha; S G Sanzgiri; M K Satkalmi; K S Senjit; B T Shah; C V Shah; K H Shringarpure; N D Shukla; P L Thakkar; R C Thakore; P D Thakur; C B Tolat; L J Turkhia; B P Vaidya; M H Vakharia; V J Vakil; R B Vankadia; P R Vohra; M T Vyas; G K Kelkar; D D Sawant; R G Bhusari; H B Kulkarni; V S Nagle; H P Palgaonker; P N Pathek; B S Pramanik; V H Bhangle; R G Kale; V V Majmudar; S D Chandavarkar; D K Karandikar; Prem Gertrude David; M T Khan; D S Nadkarni; S I Patel; V V Pusalker; P J Rajdev; B G Joshi; P D Apte; U V Ashtaputre; E B Limaye; A P Divecha; K Dileepsinh; S R Joshi; S D Kale; Kamala Kanekar; D K Kulkarni; Y D Lokurkar; Y G Patwardhan, V N Apte; S G Dani; B D Deshmukh; G V Deshmukh; G G Dhanavte; D V Gherpade; K B Godbole; J M Gokhale; G R Jog; R B Konnur; D S Naik; J S Rane; A A Saed; V J Gharpure; N Y Kulkarni; K R Joshi; Maina Narsingha Chandrachud; K G Gadre; Manik Gole; S G Kulkarni; S G Kulkarni; D P Sahasrabudhe; G B Sardar; V U Vaidya; Indumati Narayan Panse; B A Adadande; K M Gandhi; S A Patil; A S S Javali; T S Dhake; D K Kulkarni; S D Darp; N H Deshpande; B L Gadkari; S Jakerbhoy; S N Joshi; F A A Khan; A K Khopkar; R V Kulkarni; P M Lele; D V Madgeri; V N Mysore; M P Pansare; G M Parakhi; M G Paranjape; K P Patel; K S Patil; P A Patil; E A Rohekar; Z C Sanghavi; V B Sathe; R G Shinde; L E Smith; P K Tamhankar; P B Thakre; B V Tulpule; K J Vishal; B R Wani; R F M Abdur; A G Angadi; S R Ashtekar; N T Bhide; S G Chaphekar; C R Desai; J C Desai; D G Deshpande; G N Deshpande; S H Deshpande; D G Gangatirkar; K M Ghantdi; A S Gupte; S A Jahagirdar; G A Kamte; B V Kanakal; V J Karnik; S K Khot; K V Kinkar; D R Kulkarni; D G Kulkarni; H S Kulkarni; M V Kulkarni; T D Kulkarni; Y V Kulkarni; N V Lele; K R Mugalkhod; R G Mustikar; S M Nanavati; R B Nevle; G J Page, A S Pangi; J C Parikh; J S Patil; M D Patil; R G Patil; B H Patwardhan; B V Phatak; D K Purandare; M D Rajmachikar; V L Sathe; S D Shaik; G R Shaikh; R D Shingte; S M Sitole; R B Sonar; M V Sultanpure; M A Teli; B D Tembe; A R Terdalkar; C L Tikhe; Kamala Mahade Tilak; Krishna Mahadeo Tilak; P N Welankar; S N Yarzali; K Dharmadhikari; B G Khabade; V V Bhosekar; B M Bhosle; K P Bodake; V H Choudhari; M V Deshmukh; Manorama Reuben Dhawle; G K Gadgil; S K Garde; B R Gat; N N Ghatge; C S Hiremath; S V Jagatap; R M Kalkate; V V Kelkar; Manorama Khabade; D D Khatavkar; D R Kodolikar; L H Kotnis; Durga Kulkarni; G V Kulkarni; C L Nagarkar; K B Patil; S I Patil; S D Patkar; L A Prabhu; M B Shaikh; P I Umadimath; S S Javade; C K Gadre; S V Pujari; W S Sankaokar; H A Umbraniker; M N Chokshi; B V Kapadia; C S Shukla; N C Vora; J P Sinor; B N Desai; M B Icharvala; M C Swami; N N Desai; S C Pota; I R Mehta; G B Joshi; Y S Pandya; J D Parekh; C C Parikh; S C Parikh; M B Patel; R D Shah; C B Gandhi; P B Shastri; B G Parekh; M K Shah; K R Jetly; R B Chokshi; L V Dani M P Desai; H J Doshi; P M Mehta; V B Modi; J B Oza; N B Parikh; S H Parikh; B B Patel R. C. Patel; A. D. Shah; C C Sheth; N C Shethi; G P Thaker; M H Thaker; J C Trivedi; G U Vohra; P A Vyas; D M Akruvala; B K Amin; G H Anandjiwala; C D Barot; C R Baxi; K M Bharucha; J G Bhatt; S B Bhatt; H S Bohra; N G Chhaya; V D Chohan; M C Chokshi; R B Dalia; L S Dave; S T Dave; M J Desai; P S Desai; S B Desai; J A Dikshit; S N Gami; F M Gohil; C N Jani; D R Jetly; S L Jhaveri; T M Joshi; K G Kadakia; S A Kadri; R M Kaji; R V Kapashi; C B Mehta; H S Mehta; K M Mehta, M A Memon; U S Munshi; G R Nagle; D V Nanavaty; N P Nandani; V K Oza; H J Parghi; D S Parikh; V C Parikh; I R. Patel; T J Patel; P K Pradhan; J B Rana; C D Shah, C M Sah; C K Shah; G D Shah; H N Shah; M H Shah; M N Shah; N L Sheth; N M Shah; R N Shah; P M Sheth; C V Soni; V T Thakker; K L Thakore; M K Trivedi; E A Vora; A K Dabu; G V Joshi; V J Patel; C T Shah; K B N mavat; N H Joshi; A V Ahmada; N P Shah; R H Shah; Ramanlinee Ramanbhai Neelkanth; M J Modi; S Y Gumgol; V P Hegde; N J Kulkarni; V V Mensinkai; S V Shahapurkar; P A Gudsagar; D S Karki; M H Khanapur; G M Patil; R M Kulkarni; J M Hombannavar; N V Kulkarni; A G Anegundi; V R Deshpande; C G Kajgar; H S Kulkarni; V H Desai; R S N Halgeri; R J Kulkarni; G V Mellegatti; H B Moti; B K Parishvad; S A Pavte; V B Anantbhat; G B Bagewadi; M M Bennur; V H Gosavi; L N Hakkapakki; U G Honawar; A K Inchal; C S Jiglinni; C A Kalkeri; C C Kambimath; S R Kanthi, S N Katti; M M Kerudi; S B Kubsad; P B Naregal; N B Navalgrund, V K Samant; L R Tikoti; G H Vartikar; Elsie Baptista; G D Bhide; R N Dodmani; V R Karnataki; Esther Norton; Esther Gershone Solomon; Sati S Advani; S B Motwane; H U Thawani; K B Advani; Radhi Durgdas Advani; T G Alimchandani; J G Ambwani; N P Badiani; C Balchandani; H L Bhatia; P M Gurbani; J F Idnani; D C Jeswani; Porpati Ghanshamdas Khubchandani; M D Lala; Muli Motiram Lalvani; N T Malkani; Md. H Md. K Memon; I M Mirchandani; K B Mirza; R T Motiramani; H R Panjwani; U S Vatyani; R A Wadhwani; Y S Kalhoro; K W Gokiani; R P Kewalramani, M G M Lighari. C M Bellara, K G Gajria, G M A Kazi, H M Khoja, P C Loda, M B Minocher-Homji, Saraswati Dayaram Mirchandani, R D Shah, K N S N Awan, G M Bhagwananey, G A Bhutto, T U Chandiramani, T M Chandnani, F H N A Ghulamally, M M Giani, H T Gidwani, L S Khushalani, K K Ladhaney, P H Malkani, A V Mehta, L G Parpiani, N T Primlani, M A Purohit, C M Sipahimalani, B A Syed, L L Thacker J P Thadhani, J N Thadhani, P G Udeshi, C K Vora, A H Nashar, F S Mirza, A V Tamilramani

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships and Prizes are awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship—To No. 55. Mr. H. P. Batliwalla.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship—To No. 122. Mr. J. A. Vakil.

The James Taylor Prize—To No. 203. Mr. H. T. Parekh.

The Bhau Daji Prize—To No. 98. Mr. K. R. Potdar.

The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship—To No. 423. Mr. J D. Desai.

The Cobden Club Medal to No. 210. Mr. R. V. Parmer.

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jibbhai Avesta and Pahalvi Scholarship—To No. 61. Miss Freny M. Soonawalla.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship—To No. 416. Mr. N. D Godbole.

The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship in Arts—To No. 438. Mr. F. K. Asli

G. D. A.

EXAMINATION

ENROLMENTS

can still be made for the last time this year under the Old Rules.

Enrol now. Do not lose this splendid opportunity.

For further particulars please write to or see the Principal:

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1932

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GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

EIGHT DAYS AFLOAT ON SEA

Atlantic Flyer's Experiences

FORCED LANDING: UNEXPECTED RESCUE

NEW YORK, June 12.

A graphic story of how Stanley Hausner, the American Polish airman who left New Jersey on June 3, on a flight to Europe, was rescued last night by the British tanker, Circle Shell, has been told in a wireless message to Hausner's wife by Captain Wilson of the ship.

Hausner was tossed about on the Atlantic in his derelict aeroplane for eight days and nights. He existed on sandwiches and radiator water

EXHAUSTED

Although Hausner has not been hurt, he is exhausted and unfit to give a detailed account of his terrible experiences, but it appears that he made a forced landing on the evening of June 3, the day he began the flight.

The Circle Shell is due at New Orleans on June 27.

Mrs. Hausner, was overjoyed, and said that her prayers had not been in vain, although she had never lost faith in Stanley's safety. "He is too good a pilot to get killed."

News of the rescue arrived at the moment when Hausner's brother was trying to hire an aeroplane in which to institute a search with Mrs. Hausner. In the meantime an appeal has been broadcast to vessels in the Atlantic to salvage Hausner's drifting machine, which is in good condition.—Reuter

NEW DEVICE.

Hausner's life was saved by the dump valve device fitted to the petrol tanks of the aeroplane. It enables the pilot, in case of landing on water, to make pontoons. On alighting on water, the two dump valves close, preventing influx of water and forming air-pockets, which buoy up the aeroplane.

THE VAMP

And Her Latest Conquest

DE VALERA'S MOTHER DIES

NEW YORK, June 12.

The death has occurred of Mrs. de Valera, mother of the President of Irish State. Mrs. de Valera was born in Ireland. She married Senor de Valera. The husband and wife lived in America where was born their famous son Eamon on October 14, 1882 at New York. A few years after the birth of their son Senor de Valera died. The bringing up of little Eamon, therefore, devolved on the mother. Being an ardent nationalist she brought him up in true Gaelic traditions with the result that he became the leader of the Sinn Fein party. The son was very much attached to his mother whose loss he will most distressing than anything else.

ROYALTY AT ETON

LONDON, June 12.

Eleven hundred Etonians lined the streets and cheered when the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prinoes Royal and the Earl of Harewood, visited Eton College to-day and attended divine service. Later in the day 5.000 people saw the King and Queen at the window's of Windsor Castle when the bands of Life Guards and Scots Guards played on the east terrace of the Castle.—Reuter.

OLYMPIA TRIAL RECORDS

LONDON, June 12.

Cleveland.—American Olympic trials have resulted in the following new world's records:

100 Metres: Metcalf, 10-1/5 secs.
220 Yards: Metcalf; 20-5/10 secs.
120 Yards Hurdles: Saling; 14-1/10 secs.
220 Yards Hurdles: Keller, 22-7/19 secs.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

Britain To Meet Germany In Fourth Round

LONDON, June 12.

In the third round of the Davis Cup Internaional Tennis Tournament, (European zone, Britain beat Poland by four matches to one and Germany beat Ireland. Now Germany and Britain will meet in the fourth round.

In the American zone the United States, by beating Brazil, have won the final and will meet the finalists of the European zone.

The following are the results of the matches between Britain and Poland:—

Lee (Great Britain) beat Stolarow (Poland) 6|4, 6|4, 6|3.
Perry (Great Britain) beat Thoozynski (Poland) 7|5, 8|6, 6|2.
Perry beat Stolarow 6|4, 6|3, 8|6.
Thoozynski beat Lee 6|4, 6|4, 2|6 7|5.
England won the double match.

TEST TRIAL MATCH TEAMS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 13.

The following are teams for the Test Trial Match between North and South to be played at Manchester on June 20.

NORTH.—Wyatt (Captain), Sutcliffe, Leyland, Larwood, Voce, Keeton, Duckworth, Paynter, Sibbles Mitchell, Timms.

SOUTH.—Jardine (Captain), Duleepsinhji, Allen, Peebles, Allom, F. Brown (Surrey) Woolley, Hammond, Ames, O Connor, Cook, Oddon will be twelfth man for both teams.—A.P.

FRENCH DERBY

PARIS, June 12.

The French Derby, run at Chantilly, resulted as follows:—

M. Duggan's STRIP THE WILLOW 1
Mr. Esmond's SHRED 2
Mr. Hennessy's PERLEGRIN 3
—Reuter.

CORPORATE LIFE

Association Of Municipalities

CALCUTTA, June 13.

An Association of Indian Municipalities has been established in London under the patronage of the Aga Khan and the presidentship of Col. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, A.D.C. to the King. The object of the association is to form a link in the Municipal life of the cities of the Indian Empire.

It is stated that the linking up of municipality with municipality will develop a sense of corporate life and unity of purpose, and will be a source of encouragement. The association in Great Britain has done an immense amount of good and similar results are expected to be gained in India also.

JAMMED TO DEATH BY MOTOR CAR

Rash Driving Alleged

Bombay, Monday.

The postponed inquest on the body of Mr. Motabhai Nanabhai, Shroff, an old Parsi, who died in the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday last, due to being jammed between a car and the wall of a building, was concluded by the Coroner this morning.

Mr. B. P. Shaw, one of the occupants of the car in his evidence said that the car started from Tardeo. The occupants were the witness, Mr. K. Jamshedji and Nariman Mistry. From there they drove to Jamshedji Petit Strett to pick up one Mr. Dorabji. When the car stopped at Petit Street he driver of he car got out of his seat. Meanwhile Dorabji came and occupied the car. Immediately Mr. Mistry started the car. While trying to reverse it the car mounted the footpath and dashed against a wall. Mr. Motabhai who was on the pavement was jammed between the car and the wall.

The Jury returned a vtrdict of death "due to injuries sustained by being jammed by a motor car which was put in motion by Nariman C. Mistry in a rash manner."

Mr. Mistry, who is on bail, was present in the Court.

DEATHS

LONDON, June 13.

The deaths have occurred of Mr. Robert Eustace Montgomery and Major-General Sir Herbert Mullaby.—Reuter.

NO PREMATURE PEACE MOVES

Sathyamurthy's Letter To Mahatma Disowned

(BY MAIL.) MADRAS, June 11.

Mr. K. ageswararao, editor of the "Andhra Patrika", who was released from Vellore all yesterday morning and who arrived here the same forenoon by car, in the course of a statement to the press, says that there are about 103 "B" class and 4 "A" class prisoners in Vellore and they are generally getting on well.

He adds: "I can state on behalf of all the leading prisoners belonging to the different provinces of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka whom I have left behind at Vellore that not one of them had been consulted, much less did they approve of the letter that has appeared in the press, sent by Mr. S. Satyamurthi to Mahatma Gandhi.

"When we learnt about the letter one and all of us expressed our surprise and disapproved of the step taken by Mr. Satyamurthi."

DISAPPROVAL

"Mr. Satyamurthi even expressed his regret to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for not consulting him beforehand and Mr. Rajagopalachari did not wish to proceed further in the matter.

Mr. Satyamurthi's letter referred to the "changed" outlook of Sir Samuel Hoare, and suggested a responsive gesture by Mahatma Gandhi.

EVOLUTION OF THE NEWSPAPER

Thanks to the London Press Club, an opportunity of studying the evolution of the newspaper from its earliest days to the present time was offered to the public recently.

At the bookshop of Messrs. John and Edward Bumpus Ltd., in Oxford-street, W., Mr. J. A. Spender opened the exhibition entitled "The English Newspaper Through three Centuries."

The exhibits comprised the Press Club's representative and valuable collection of newspapers, supplemented by interesting loans from "The Observer," "The Times" "Punch," the "Illustrated London News" and other journals, and from private collections, and they depict, as no amount of reading and research could show, the small beginnings, the continuous growth in the face of difficulties and, at last, the attainment of the powerful position which the Press of this country now occupies.

First, there are the corantoes, the fore-runners of the news pamphlets of the Civil War and Protectorate periods, with the Battle of Marston Moor or a battle between Blake and Van Tromp as the chief story. There are the "Mercurius Aulicus," "communicating the Intelligence and Affaires of the Court to the Rest of the Kingdome," and its first open opponent, the "Kingdome's Weekly Intelligencer": "sent abroad to present Mis-information."

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The special correspondent made an early appearance, for the "Parliament Scout" of this period laments: "Our Scout is returned very empty of newes this weeke, and that little that he brings is very uncertaine."

These early news sheets, seemingly started very often to prevent the spreading of false news, laid great stock on accuracy, and "exact," "faithful," "impartial," and "perfect" were words commonly used to describe their contents, much of it concerned with happenings abroad.

These were not daily papers, but as the means of transport improved, so they came out more frequently: twice weekly, thrice weekly, and so on, until in 1702, the first daily newspaper, the "Daily Courant," made its appearance. A specimen of this pioneer is included, and, like most of these patriarchal sheets, is in an excellent state of preservation.

HARASSMENT OF POLITICALS IN C. P. JAIL

Interviews With "B" Class Stopped

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 10.

It is reported that political prisoners in Raipur Jail are being subjected to several hardships and that the Jail officials are neglecting to look into their grievances. It is stated that one prisoner, who complained against the jailor to the Superintendent has been put into solitary cell and that interviews with all 'B' class political prisoners have been stopped since they took up the matter with the Superintendent of the Jail.

GENERAL'S FRIEND OF THE SOMME

Called To Find Him Dead

LONDON, (By Mail).

General Sadleir-Jackson, one of Britain's foremost soldiers and polo players, was killed in a car crash on the Somme in France the other day, and following his death there occurred a strange drama.

Back in 1918 a major in France cursed a corporal for speaking too familiarly to a superior officer.

The major and the corporal, despite their differences in rank, later became firm friends.

Then came Peace.

The major passed on to soldiering elsewhere. The ex-corporal, Mr. George Vace, demobilised, married, and settled down in Peronne, on the Somme.

He was called from his home by the local police. An English "monsieur" had been killed. His sports car had crashed into an electric light standard.

Would the British ex-soldier examine his papers?

The ex-corporal went to the wreck. His friend, the major of the British Army, comrade of the Somme, was dead.

The sequel is just as strange.

Mr. Vace cabled to the general's wife in London and told the story by telephone to the press.

Mrs. Sadleir-Jackson was dining with friends in Kensington, W.

"Cable?" said the general's valet, who answered the call. "Why, yes, there 'is' a cable, but we have not opened it. We assumed it was to say that the general would be home at lunch time to-morrow as expected. . . . . ."

CARNERA FOR INDIA

TO TOUR WITH TRADE SHIP

Wrestling And Boxing Matches

CALCUTTA, June 13.

It is proposed to send an exhibition trade ship to India leaving England about the middle of September and calling at Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon. Free passes and special railway facilities will be given to all councillors of municipalities who become members of the association, its annual subscription being £5 or Rs. 75.

It is also proposed during the next winter and while the exhibition trade ship is in India to hold a meeting of all municipalities in India, probably at New Delhi and that arrangements for this are in progress.

Primo Carnera, the world's famous wrestler and boxer, has agreed to tour India and will sail with the exhibition trade ship in September. A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 13.

The depression at the head of the Bay has merged into seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plains. It has caused locally very heavy rain on the Chittagong Coast. The Bay monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma but weak in Lower Burma. The Arabian Sea Monsoon has been feeble. The temperature is markedly above normal from the Punjab to East Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur and in North Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, and Malabar and local in Lower Burma Konkan and North Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Assam Bengal, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall.—Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, Minbu Yamathin, Myitkyina one and a half inches; Amherst one; Rangoon three-quarters; Mergui, Lashio half; Chittagong ten; Cox's Bazar five; Jalpaiguri four; Barisal two; Silchar half; Gauhati, Darbhanga, Darjeeling quarter; Pendra quarter; Karwar two; Mercara, Mangalore one and half; Calicut three-quarters; Marmagoa half; Ratnagiri and Cochin quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease but continue on the Chittagong Coast and continue in Burma. Local falls of rain will also occur in Assam Bengal and in Malabar and Kanara with a few falls in Deccan East Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. —A. P.

883 Estates For Sale

NOAKHALI, June 13.

It is understood that 883 estates have been advertised for sale for arrears of revenue due in March last, 807 being Khasmahal tenures, against 504 estates advertised for sale in March 31 for arrears of January revenue in view of economic distress.—A. P.

HUNGER STRIKE OFF

FYZABAD, June 13.

It is reported that all the political prisoners in Fyzabad Jail, who had been fasting for the last seven days up to June 10, as a mark of sympathy for the 'C' Class prisoners in Bareilley and Benares jails, broke their fast on Thursday evening of their own accord.—A. P.

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